

Syria approves ceasefire draft

DAMASCUS (R) — Saudi mediator Prince Bandar Bin Sultan flew to Cyprus Sunday night to show Lebanese officials a Syrian-approved draft agreement for a ceasefire in Lebanon. Saudi diplomatic sources said. The sources said the draft had been worked out after meetings in Damascus involving the prince, Syrian Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam and Lebanese Druze leader Walid Junblatt. Junblatt's militiamen are at present the main armed opposition to the Lebanese army and the government of President Amin Gemayel. Prince Bandar left for Larnaca, Cyprus, with leading Lebanese businessman Rafik Hariri, who has close links with the Saudi government and himself has been mediating between Lebanon and Syria in recent weeks.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation
جوردان تايمز جريدة سياسية يومية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الراي"

China urges Arab unity

PEKING (A.P.) — Chinese President Li Xiannian urged the Arab countries Sunday to strengthen their unity to oppose Israel's policy of aggression and expansion, the official New China News Agency reported. He made the statement in a meeting with Egyptian Defence Minister Mohammad Abdel Halim Abu Ghazala, who also is deputy premier. Mr. Li said Lebanon's territorial integrity and sovereignty should be maintained. China hopes "related parties" like the Palestine Liberation Organisation will solve internal disputes peacefully through negotiations so as not to be exploited by the enemy, he said. Mr. Li also urged Egypt to work harder for Arab unity. Marshal Abu Ghazala said President Hosni Mubarak attaches great importance to strengthening cooperation with China and other Third World countries. He thanked China for its aid and military cooperation and briefed Mr. Li on developments in the Middle East, the agency said.

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Badran announces Eid holidays

AMMAN (Petra) — All government departments and public institutions will be closed from Saturday Sept. 17 to Tuesday Sept. 20 on the occasion of Eid Al Adha. They will all re-open Wednesday Aug. 21. These dates were announced in a communique issued Sunday by Prime Minister Mudar Badran.

Iraqi paper says new Iranian offensive imminent

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraq's ruling Baath Party newspaper Al Thawra said Sunday a new Iranian offensive in the Gulf war might be imminent and warned that Iraqi retaliation would be harsh. The paper said Iran might launch a new offensive later this week, to coincide with the third anniversary of the war, and advised the Tehran government to cancel any such plans to avert "a new harsh Iraqi lesson."

Over 100,000 Iranian pilgrims fly to S. Arabia

LONDON (R) — Iran said Sunday that over 100,000 Iranian pilgrims had been flown to Saudi Arabia to undertake the annual Haj to the shrines of Mecca and Medina. The Iranian National News Agency (IRNA) said special flights had been organised from five Iranian cities since the start of the pilgrimage last month. The annual ritual comes to a climax the day before Eid Al Adha (Feast of Sacrifice) next Saturday.

Genscher criticises NATO members

BONN (Agencies) — West German Foreign Minister Hans Dietrich Genscher Sunday implicitly criticised members of the North Atlantic alliance (NATO) who have not joined sanctions against the Soviet Union for the downing of the South Korean jet. He regretted that not all NATO members had backed demands for an explanation over the destruction of the plane, sanctions against those responsible and guarantees it would not happen again, he told the Sunday paper Welt Am Sonntag.

Polish diplomat given asylum in W. Germany

COLOGNE, West Germany (Agencies) — The first secretary at the Polish diplomatic mission here, Waldemar Rzedkowski, was granted political asylum in West Germany last week, the weekly Der Spiegel reported Sunday. His request was made through his wife Irena, who was of German origin, it said.

67 feared killed by landslide in northern India

NEW DELHI (R) — Sixty-seven people were feared to have been killed Sunday in landslides which cut off a town in northern India, the state-run All India Radio reported. It said monsoon rains caused heavy landslides which isolated the town of Mangen.

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Battles intensify around Beirut

BEIRUT (R) — Battles in the mountains near Beirut intensified Sunday night amid allegations that Syrians, Palestinians and Iranians are fighting the Lebanese army alongside anti-government militias.

The thump and flash of exploding shells, which had tailed off during the day after a night of fierce clashes, built up again as darkness fell and could clearly be heard and seen from rooftops here.

The main area of fighting appeared to be around Souk Al Gharb, about 15 kilometres from the city centre, where anti-government forces have repeatedly attacked Lebanese army positions in recent days.

Lebanese officers and Western military officials Sunday separately alleged to reporters that foreign soldiers were involved in three assaults on Souk Al Gharb Saturday night.

The Western officials said a force of 2,000 men, including Syrians, Palestinians and Iranians, killed 14 Lebanese army troops and wounded 28 others in one silent and bloody attack.

Earlier, the Lebanese army showed reporters three bodies from the night's fighting, saying one of them was Syrian and the others Palestinian commandos.

An army spokesman produced identity documents he said belonged to the Syrian and one Palestinian. No documents were found on the third body, which was badly mangled.

The Western officials, quoting Lebanese officers on the scene, said some of the silent attackers spoke with Syrian accents and some Palestinian. Others spoke a foreign tongue and were apparently from Iraq.

The raiders, who appeared to be on drugs, crept up on army soldiers and set upon them, dismembering a company commander with a hatchet, the officials said.

The Iranians were thought to be Revolutionary Guards based in Syrian-held areas of Lebanon's Bekaa Valley, they added.

In occupied Jerusalem, a senior Israeli official alleged that 1,000 Palestinian commandos were fighting alongside Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) forces battling

Fateh rebels deny role in Lebanon fighting

DAMASCUS (R) — A spokesman for rebels within the Fateh Palestinian commando group Sunday denied accusations the rebels were taking part in fighting against government troops and Falangist militiamen in Lebanon.

Mahmoud Labbadi, a former official spokesman of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), said: "We support the Lebanese National Forces... but none of the rebels are taking part in the fighting."

The Lebanese National Forces comprise leftist militias opposing the Beirut government who have been fighting government and Falangist forces in the Shouf mountains for over a week.

The Fateh rebels are based in Lebanon's eastern Bekaa Valley, and the army says they have pushed forward towards Beirut to support predominantly Druze Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) fighters in the town of Alep.

The Lebanese army Sunday showed reporters in Beirut the

the army and Falangist militiamen.

Syrian and Palestinian spokesmen have denied any direct involvement in the recent fighting. On Sunday, a senior official of the mainly Druze PSP, the chief anti-government militia, said there was no foreign involvement and all PSP fighters were local men.

But the Western officials said they believed the PSP would have "folded up" three days ago without foreign support, chiefly from Syria, which wanted to exert a major influence in Lebanon.

The PSP official told reporters he estimated some 1,000 people had died in the mountain war, which erupted within hours of Israeli troops withdrawing from the Shouf mountains last weekend to new positions south of the Awali River.

State-run Beirut Radio reported continued fighting in many other areas as well as Souk Al Gharb. It said Lebanese army positions came under heavy artillery and small arms fire at Khalde, on the coast road south of the capital.

Military observers said it appeared the PSP and their allies, after several successes over their Falangist rivals, were trying to break through army lines to reach the sea and cut off Beirut from the south.

But Beirut Radio said the army had beaten off the attacks in Souk Al Gharb and still held its positions along the coast road.

Beirut Radio said 15 Israeli tanks had crossed back over the Awali River Sunday and taken up positions near a power station at Al Jiyeh, some 10 kilometres north.

Two British fighter-bombers made two noisy low-level flights over Beirut to show support for the international peace-keeping force of American, French, Italian and British troops.

French and U.S. jets flew similar missions in recent days after their positions were shelled and several soldiers killed.

Two bodies of two men it said were Palestinians killed in an attack on army posts Saturday night and an identity card from Fateh said to have been found on one of them.

The rebels in Fateh, the PLO's biggest commando group, are demanding a collective leadership to replace PLO and Fateh leader Yasser Arafat, and armed struggle against Israel.

Meanwhile, 27 officials of Fateh's central committee finance department said Sunday they had joined the rebels' ranks because of financial mismanagement in the commando group.

They told a news conference at a village east of Damascus that they had taken the decision in an attempt to "put an end to mismanagement of Fateh funds, which are being spent on mercenaries under Mr. Arafat's leadership."

They did not elaborate but added they would work to rectify organisational and political deviancy in Fateh.

The building of a new democracy. Eight people have died in three consecutive days of clashes between police and anti-government demonstrators since last Thursday.

A total of 40 people have died in the protests. Human rights groups say an estimated 35,000 others have been killed in the last 10 years — most of them in the aftermath of Gen. Pinochet's coup against the elected Marxist government of Salvador Allende, who was himself killed in the takeover.

As the president gave his anniversary speech at a special ceremony, officials said a policeman



Falangist militiamen reload an artillery piece Saturday as artillery piece in background fires during clashes in Lebanon's Shouf Mountains (A.P. wirephoto)

PSP allows relief convoy to pass

BEIRUT (R) — Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) fighters agreed Sunday to let a Red Cross convoy go to a Lebanese town where some 25,000 refugees, mostly Christians, are stranded by the fighting.

A top official in the mainly Druze PSP said at a press conference he had told the Red Cross of the decision on the orders of PSP leader Walid Junblatt.

He said the PSP would let the Red Cross through unconditionally to the town of Deir Al Qamar, 40 kilometres southeast of Beirut.

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) confirmed it had received permission to go through. The convoy would set out from the south Lebanese

port of Sidon early Monday, an ICRC spokeswoman said.

PSP militiamen, fighting against Falangist militias in the mountains, have surrounded the town, and the Red Cross has tried unsuccessfully for the last three days to send in a convoy carrying food, blankets and medicine.

The PSP official, Ghazi Haridi, admitted that PSP fighters turned the convoy back at the neighbouring village of Baqline.

He said this was because the Red Cross was not providing relief to Druze refugees and casualties, though he blamed the army for stopping Red Cross attempts to help the Druze.

In a telegram to the ICRC, he said: "We request the ICRC to pay attention to refugees in other parts of the mountains."

He renewed Mr. Junblatt's pledge not to harm the refugees. "If the PSP intended to massacre the civil population, why would they have let these refugees leave the region to go to Deir Al Qamar?" Mr. Haridi asked.

The PSP and their Falangist opponents have accused each other of massacring civilians in several villages over the past two weeks. Both have denied the charges.

Many of the refugees in Deir Al Qamar fled from Bhamdoun, a village east of Beirut, before PSP fighters captured it on Tuesday.

Beirut newspapers Sunday showed pictures of men scrambling for bread handouts.

Israeli Druze want to fight in Lebanon

TEL AVIV (R) — Israeli Druze Saturday called on the government to allow them to fight alongside their brethren who are engaged in a bitter struggle to keep control of the Shouf mountains of Lebanon.

The appeal was contained in a petition adopted at a mass rally in northern Israel attended by the spiritual leaders of the sect, Druze from Galilee, the Golan Heights, and the Carmel range.

They rejected charges that Lebanese Druze and massacred Christians in villages that they had captured. Police said more than 2,000 attended the gathering.

A Falangist representative in Israel Saturday issued a call to "public and world opinion" against what he termed "genocide" of Lebanese Christians.

Guatemalan leader's sister kidnapped

GUATEMALA CITY (R) — The sister of new Guatemalan leader Oscar Humberto Mejia Victores was kidnapped Saturday night by four gunmen, a government communique said Sunday.

Celeste Aida Mejia Victores, 34, was abducted by the men as she left the hospital where she works. Two co-workers who accompanied her and other witnesses said the men forced her into a car and drove away before they could intervene, the communique said.

Mr. Mejia Victores took power on Aug. 8 in a coup that ousted General Efraim Rios Montt, whose sister has also been kidnapped.

Marta Elena Rios de Rivas, 36, was abducted on June 29 by four armed men as she left the school where she teaches. She has still not been released.

In Rios de Rivas' case, the government received a demand from the outlawed Guatemalan Workers' Party (PGT) for publication of a manifesto in exchange for her release. Both Gen. Rios Montt's and Mr. Mejia Victores' governments refused to negotiate with the kidnappers.

Sunday's communique, which mentioned no demand, reiterated the government's stand. "Mejia Victores" reaffirms the position of his government of not negotiating under any condition or circumstance," it said.

King, Queen visit Korean border

SEOUL (Agencies) — Their Majesties King Hussein and Queen Neer Sunday defied driving rain to see what South Korea calls an "infiltration" tunnel dug by Communist North Korea under the Demilitarised Zone dividing the two countries.

The King, accompanied by South Korean Foreign Minister Lee Bum-Suk, was impressed by the No. 3 tunnel in the central sector of the border, 44 kilometres north of Seoul, and walked underground for a closer look, Korean officials said.

Seoul accuses Pyongyang of continuing digging a number of tunnels to send troops and equipment to infiltrate the South. So far only three have been found since 1974.

The King, who arrived Saturday from China, agreed with President Chun Doo-Hwan that the two countries should increase political, economic and cultural links.

Korean officials said Jordan wants to sell more phosphate rocks, its main product, and improve the trade imbalance which is currently in South Korea's favour.

Though bilateral economic relations have increased in recent years, South Korea exports to Jordan amounted to \$48 million last year, nearly five times the imports from Jordan.

South Korean firms obtained nearly \$100 million worth of construction contracts in Jordan last year, and about 1,500 Korean workers are engaged in construction and engineering projects in the Kingdom, according to information available here.

In his talks with South Korean businessmen, King Hussein called on Korean firms to provide positive cooperation in Jordanian industrial projects, a Korean spokesman said.

"The excellent quality and studiousness of the Koreans have already been held in high esteem in the Middle East," the spokesman quoted the King as saying.

"I expect Korean companies positively to participate in the development of the Jordanian economy in future," King Hussein said.

As the meetings were going on, Lt.-Gen. Sharif Zaid held a meeting with the South Korean chairman of the armed forces chief of staff, which was attended by the accompanying Jordanian military delegation. During the meeting the two sides discussed matters connected with bilateral military cooperation.

Bush to discuss Lebanon, Chad and Western Sahara

RABAT (R) — U.S. Vice-President George Bush was arriving in Rabat Sunday night on the first leg of a five-day tour of North Africa, during which he will have talks on Chad, Lebanon and the Western Sahara with leaders of the three states.

In interviews published Sunday in the Moroccan and Tunisian press, Bush said the United States regarded North Africa as a "key component" in diplomacy and hoped to obtain "constructive suggestions" concerning international problems.

He said in Tunisia and Morocco he would reaffirm traditional U.S. friendship with the two countries, while in Algeria he hoped to "add a touch of warmth" to bilateral relations.

Major topics to be discussed in his talks — with King Hassan of Morocco, Algerian President Chadli Benjedid and Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba — would be the situation in Lebanon and the Middle East peace process.

Mr. Bush said he did not expect unanimous views on these topics but would explain Washington's "deep desire to contribute to the peace process" and "to play the role of a catalyst."

New proof shows Korean airliner had no warning

WASHINGTON (R) — The United States Sunday released new translations of recorded conversations by Soviet pilots who tracked and shot down a Korean passenger plane, saying the tapes proved the Korean pilot was unaware of any warning shots or signals before his jet was destroyed.

"The evidence indicates that the (Korean) pilot was totally unaware of the fact that he was off course, that he was intercepted by Soviet fighters, or that any warnings — visual, radio, gunfire — were given," the State Department said in a statement accompanying the transcripts.

The Soviet Union has repeatedly said the Korean jumbo jet failed to respond to warning signals and tracer shots that were fired before the plane was shot down by two air-to-air missiles.

Soviet pilots interviewed on Moscow television Saturday night repeated these contentions and one said he was convinced the jet was "a spy plane, possibly a bomber."

Transcripts of conversations between the Soviet pilots and Soviet ground personnel were first made public by the United States

South Korea, with its vastly expanding relations with Arab countries, positively supports the Arab cause in the Middle East including recognising Palestinian rights to self-determination.

Israel still maintains official relations with the Seoul government, but withdrew its resident embassy from Seoul in 1978, citing financial problems but in the face of growing Arab-Korean links, according to Korean officials.

South Korea imports about 70 per cent of its vital crude oil requirements from Saudi Arabia. Kuwait and other Middle East countries. Last year more than 80 per cent of South Korea's \$13 billion of overseas construction contracts came from the Middle East.

Later Sunday King Hussein paid a visit to a South Korean air base and was briefed by air force commanders on its organisation and responsibilities. He also looked into training programmes and watched take off exercises and aerial shows by airforce planes.

Before noon King Hussein visited a military position at the invitation of the South Korean Armed Forces chief of staff and was briefed on the development of the armed forces the weapons they use and the training programmes for troops.

Chief of the Royal Court Ahmad Al Lawzi, and the Armed Forces Commander in Chief Lt.-Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker accompanied the King on the visit.

Also Sunday King Hussein met with the president of the Seoul Chamber of Industry and Commerce, president of South Korea's industrial and trade federations, and a number of businessmen with whom he discussed scopes of cooperation between Jordan and South Korea in industrial, commercial and construction affairs.

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MIDDLE EAST

Zia full of bravado despite getting stoned during Sind tour

HYDERABAD, Pakistan (R) — President Mohammad Zia Ul Haq says he is confident about security in Pakistan's Sind Province despite the hostile reception he received during a tour of the troubled area.

"There is no political unrest," Gen. Zia told a press conference in Hyderabad Saturday night after a day in which his motorcade was stoned by protesters in the central Sind town of Dadu.

"I will return to Islamabad with confidence. There is nothing to worry about."

Witnesses said it was not clear whether Gen. Zia's car was hit in the attack on his motorcade, the first such incident in six years of martial law.

But they said police had to use teargas to keep crowds away from a house where Zia met local officials in Dadu and security forces later had to clear protesters from two roadblocks to allow his motorcade to proceed to Hyderabad.

Gen. Zia singled out the Pakistan People's Party (PPP), the Sindhi people's movement and the

peasant's movement, which are all banned under martial law, as instigators of violent protests in Sind in which officials say 31 people have died.

The opposition Movement for the Restoration of Democracy (MRD), in which the PPP is the largest of eight member parties, says the death toll is over 50. It has launched a civil disobedience campaign demanding an end to martial law.

Condemning what he said were their violent tactics, Gen. Zia said of the three groups: "There will be no leniency for terrorists and saboteurs. The harshest punishment will be given to them."

Gen. Zia, who ends his tour Sunday with visits to towns in southern Sind, has encountered several protest demonstrations in the province.

In Jacobabad in northern Sind, demonstrators drove a large herd of braying donkeys into town on Friday in a mock rally of supporters coming to greet the President, witnesses said.

Protesters blocked his helicopter from landing at a heliport in Dadu, where there was a strike to protest against his visit. One crowd, thinking he was on an advance helicopter, let out several dozen balloons with anti-Zia slogans written on them, witnesses said.

Gen. Zia has also had to defend himself against rumours that he belongs to a small sect which orthodox Muslims consider heretics. Two mullahs confronted him with the rumour that he was a member of the Qadiani sect when he visited a mosque in Sukkur on Friday.

Informed sources said only a few of the dozen members of Gen. Zia's appointed federal council met him in Dadu. The other members from the area apparently boycotted the session.

Gen. Zia said he was ready to review his controversial election plan, which calls for general elec-

tions and an end to martial law by March 1985. The opposition wants immediate elections.

"If the majority of Pakistanis have some good suggestions, we would welcome them," he said.

He hinted on Friday he might alter his plan and call earlier elections, but he said Saturday: "We can't change it immediately."

He repeated charges that several foreign countries were financing the opposition but declined to name them.

Asked if he meant India, whose Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has said she is concerned about democracy in Pakistan, Gen. Zia said India was chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement and had a great responsibility on its shoulders.

"We hope they will try to fulfill this responsibility," he said.

A Pakistani foreign ministry statement Saturday called on India to refrain from comment on Pakistan's internal affairs and direct its official media to stop what it called a hostile propaganda campaign against Islamabad.



UNDER FIRE: Shells burst as a Lebanese army jeep is on patrol near the coastal road intersection of Khalde. Lebanese army units have been under relentless shelling in the area by left-wing forces firing artillery from nearby hillsides. (A.P. wirephoto)

Multinational force faces dilemma

By Arik Bachar
Reuter

LONDON — As the danger of renewed civil war in Lebanon grows, so does the dilemma for four countries whose peacekeepers are being sucked deeper into the violence.

Having escaped serious casualties in months of service, the Beirut-based Multinational Force (MNF) has run into casualty figures — French and U.S. — that cause concern.

The 5,300-strong force, made up of contingents from the United States, France, Italy and Britain, has suddenly found itself in the centre of the seemingly untreatable Lebanese conflict.

There are signs that the latest fighting is causing doubts about the role of the MNF, sent to Lebanon in Sept. 1982 to help its government regain sovereignty after the Israeli invasion of last summer.

President Reagan after dispatching an additional 2,000 Marines as a stand-by force offshore with U.S. Navy ships, has told Congress the Marine presence is essential. His renewed pledge came after Congressmen sought to invoke a War Powers Act adopted after the Vietnam war to ensure the evacuation of U.S. soldiers from combat areas.

Former U.S. Secretary of State

Henry Kissinger said that, as Lebanon was resuming civil war, Mr. Reagan should, in consultation with the other three participating states, either commit more troops to the MNF or withdraw the Marines altogether.

The most urgent problem is filling the gap left by Israeli forces on the Shouf mountains, east of Beirut, where a battle for supremacy between the Falangist party and leftwing PSP militias is raging.

Western analysts say the violence in Beirut and recent attacks

committed in Chad and others routinely based elsewhere in Africa.

Senior officials and the Italian press have avoided calls for the withdrawal of Italian soldiers but the small, leftist Radical Party has urged an immediate evacuation.

The former director of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), Stansfield Turner, says Mr. Reagan has three options in Lebanon: "He can leave the Marines there. He can reinforce them and try to counter-attack. Or he can pull them out."

Mr. Turner said the best option was simply to keep them in Beirut and hope the fighting dies down. British analysts say London, long cool to the idea of increasing its contribution to the force, is unlikely to change its mind.

The question of an expanded MNF has been raised but an Italian spokesman said the four countries concerned are not ready to send more troops at this stage.

Diplomats in Paris say that the French contingent of 2,000, mostly Foreign Legionnaires backed by armoured cars and jeeps, is the most likely candidate to deploy on the Shouf should the MNF be assigned the task.

Military experts say France would give serious consideration to a request for more troops. But they note that in recent weeks French obligations overseas have increased, with up to 2,500 men

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on peacekeeping troops could see pressure building up within the four MNF countries to avoid further involvement in Lebanon.

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Lebanon tops Congress agenda for Monday

WASHINGTON (R) — A simmering row with the White House over the use of U.S. troops in Lebanon and the incident of the South Korean airliner will produce some intense activity when Congress resumes Monday. Several congressional leaders have urged President Reagan to invoke the War Powers Act, a 1973 law that requires Congress to assume a formal role when U.S. forces are sent into potential combat situations overseas.

The White House, fearing amendments that could restrict troop operations in Lebanon and a precedent of sharing presidential powers with Congress, has so far refused.

The confrontation could come to a head on Tuesday when the foreign relations committees of the Senate and House of Representatives are briefed separately by top administration officials.

Some congressmen and senators have said they will initiate congressional action if the White House does not. Most are apparently waiting for the Tuesday briefing before acting.

For the moment, congressional leaders have been assured that no additional troops will be sent to Lebanon beyond the 2,000 now in Beirut and the 2,000 on ships off the coast.

Iraqi, Brazilian foreign ministers discuss war

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraq's Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz began talks here Sunday with visiting Brazilian Foreign Minister Ramon Saravia Guerreiro on bilateral cooperation and the Iraq-Iran war, Iraqi officials said.

The officials said the talks centered on economic, trade, industrial and scientific cooperation as well as the operations of Brazilian companies working on Iraqi development projects.

Brazil is also a major supplier of arms to Iraq, which has been fighting neighbouring Iran for three years.

Brazilian companies and more

than 10,000 Brazilian workers and technicians are involved in development projects including a rail link between Baghdad and Akashat, diplomats said.

Mr. Saravia Guerreiro arrived here Saturday night at the head of a 15-member delegation.

Mr. Saravia Guerreiro also met Iraqi Vice-President Taha Muhiuddin Maarouf and will have a second round of talks with Foreign Minister Aziz later Sunday, Brazilian embassy officials said.

He is also due to hold talks with the ministers of oil, transport and communications and higher education during his visit, they added.

Haig on private visit to Turkey

ANKARA (R) — Former U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig said Saturday he was not surprised by the shooting down last week of a South Korean airliner by Soviet fighters.

He told reporters on arrival in Ankara for a private visit: "Sometimes we overlook and try to forget the nature of that (Soviet) regime, frequently Moscow moves to remind us of it."

He was expected to meet Turkish President Kenan Evren, friends from their military days, and Defence Minister Haluk Bayluken.

Egypt, Sudan view stand on Lebanon

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt (R) — Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak, following talks with President Jaafar Numeiri of Sudan, said Saturday he was confident Syria would pull out its troops from Lebanon if Israeli forces withdrew first.

At a joint news conference with Mr. Numeiri, who arrived in Alexandria earlier Saturday, Mr. Mubarak called on Israel to withdraw all of its troops from Lebanon, he said.

Israel refuses to withdraw from Lebanon until Syrian troops, estimated by the Israelis at 40,000, pull out along with their Palestinian guerrilla allies.

The Egyptian leader also said that current developments in the

Middle East were the strongest warning yet that the Arab World should close ranks.

Presidents Mubarak and Numeiri have already called for an early Arab summit to discuss the Lebanon crisis, but without any apparent success. Most Arab states have had no diplomatic relations with Egypt since the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty in 1979.

Mr. Numeiri told the newsmen that a pact signed earlier this year aimed at bringing Egypt and Sudan closer together was for the benefit of the whole Arab Nation and indicated it was open for other Arab countries to join.

The joint news conference followed a three-hour meeting of the Egyptian-Sudanese supreme int-

egration council.

Mr. Mubarak told the press that Arabs were now weaker than ever because of endless disputes and wrangling and the Arab Nation would eventually be exterminated if they continued their present policies.

"Today we Arabs don't even agree to differ... Lebanon and its endless war, the Palestinian case is dormant, the Palestinians are fighting each other, Iraq and Iran are pursuing a relentless war and Libya is fighting in Chad," he said.

He added: "We complain of the expansion of our enemies and we say Israel is expanding. Well we give it (Israel) that opportunity."

He said Qadhafi's forces were trying to install a pro-Libyan government in Chad.

8 arrested in Egypt

CAIRO (R) — Eight people, including some Palestinians, have been arrested for attempting to carry out sabotage in Egypt, interior ministry sources said Sunday.

The sources, commenting on a report published Sunday by the semi-official daily Al-Ahram, declined to give further details except that the arrests were made about two weeks ago.

8 Gulf states to discuss cleaning up slick in Oct.

KUWAIT (R) — Eight Gulf states will meet in Kuwait early next month to decide on plans for cleaning up a giant oil slick threatening their shores. Kuwait's Health Minister Abdul Rahman Al Awadi said Saturday.

He told reporters the meeting, on Oct. 4, would also discuss how to cap damaged oil wells in Iran's offshore Nowruz Field, which have been spewing thousands of barrels of crude a day into the Gulf since early this year. Mr. Awadi put the spillage currently at 2,000 to 4,000 barrels a day.

The meeting of the Kuwait-based Regional Organisation for Protection of Marine Environment (ROPME), was due to have been held earlier this month but was postponed.

ROPME groups Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Qatar, Oman and the United Arab Emirates (UAE).

French general explains his role in Chad

N'DJAMENA (R) — Brig-Gen Jean Poli, commander of French troops in Chad sent to help the government against Libyan-backed rebels, said Sunday his powerful force was essentially a deterrent aimed at preventing war.

He told his first press conference since arriving here last month, that the French force of 2,500 men sent here under "Operation Stingray" over the last four weeks was in Chad because of a Libyan invasion of the country.

"You could get the impression of an accord between France and Libya not to clash," he said. "But a dissuasive force gives that impression because it is passive by its very nature. The first objective of a dissuasive force is to avoid war."

The French force was sufficient to block any new Libyan offensive and react and that was its role, he said. It arrived here after Libyan-backed rebels drove the forces of President Hissene Habre out of much of the north a month ago. Libya denies having any troops in Chad.

Gen. Poli's remarks seemed to be in response to a campaign in the official media here against the invasion of the French since the beginning of September when fighting between Mr. Habre's men and the rebels of former President Goukouni Oueddei was going on relatively close to French positions.

Radio and news agency commentaries over the past few days have accused France of making a secret pact with Libya not to fight each other and so permanently partition the country with the North going to Libya and the South to France.

The Chadian news agency said Saturday that while the rebels were preparing another attack in the North, which the government says is imminent, French paratroopers were sunbathing.

Gen. Poli said he always took warning of such attacks seriously, likening them to bomb alerts, and said his troops were far from inactive and their morale high because they understood their role in both a political and military context.

He declined to say how far they ranged from their bases or whether they had run into enemy patrols, but said it was his men's job to find out what the enemy was doing and to prevent any serious incidents.

Gen. Poli said the French force, which already includes eight combat planes, 15 anti-tank helicopters as well as completely mechanised ground forces, would be further strengthened.

Gen. Poli, 54, said he had been impressed by Mr. Habre's soldiers and their fighting methods, which usually consist of highly mobile attacks in Land Rovers armed with heavy machine-guns or rocket launchers.

He said it was not his job to restrain them, although the French force was in Chad to instruct them.

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION

MAIN CHANNEL

17:30 Koran
17:50 Nightly Movie
18:10 Invaders from space
18:25 Little House
19:30 Programmes review
20:00 Health and Life Programme
20:30 News in Arabic
20:35 Ambler Series
21:30 Arabic Variety
21:45 Local Programme
22:45 Arabic Songs
23:20 Arabic Programme
23:55 News in Arabic

FOREIGN CHANNEL

18:00 French Programme
19:00 News in French
19:30 News in Hebrew
20:30 Comedy: Barney Miller
21:10 Secret Adversary
22:00 News in English
22:15 The Love Boat

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz. AM & 99 MHz. FM
& partly on 95.0 KHz. SW

07:00 Morning Show
07:30 News Bulletin
08:00 News Summary
08:05 Morning Show
11:00 Pop Session
12:00 News Summary
12:05 Pop Session
13:00 News Summary
13:05 Pop Session
14:00 News Bulletin
14:10 Instrumentals
14:30 Over a Cup of Tea
15:00 Concert Hour
16:00 News Summary
16:05 Instrumentals, Old Favourites
17:00 Jordan in History
17:45 Pop Session
18:00 News Summary
18:05 Sports Round-up
18:30 My Word
19:00 Newsdesk
19:30 Date with a Star
20:00 Evening Show
21:00 News Summary
21:05 News Summary
23:00 News Summary
23:05 News Headlines

BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz

06:00 Newsdesk 06:30 The Towers of Trebizond 06:45 Letter from London 06:55 Reflections 07:00 World News 07:05 Twenty-Four Hours News Summary 07:30 What's New 07:45 Science Through the Looking Glass 08:00 Newsdesk 08:30 My Music 09:00 World News 09:05 Twenty-Four Hours News Summary 09:15 What's New 09:45 News Review 09:50 Recording 10:00 World News 10:05 Reflections 10:15 Peeples' Choice 10:30 Anything Goes 11:00 World News 11:05 British Press Review 11:15 Waseguide 11:25 Good Books 11:40 Look Ahead 11:45 Music Now 12:15 King of Jazz 12:30 Sex Appeal 13:00 World News 13:05 News About Britain 13:15 Off the Label 13:30 ARTHUR and MARTHA 14:00 Radio Newswest 14:15 Britain 1983 14:45 Sports Round-up 15:00 World News 15:05 Twenty-Four Hours News Summary 15:15 What's New 15:30 Cricket Commentary 15:45 The Ten Commandments 16:15 Letter from Ireland 16:30 Cricket Commentary 16:45 Country Style 17:00 Radio Newswest 17:15 Outlook 18:00 World News 18:05 Commentary 18:15 Musical Yearbook 18:45 The World Today 19:00 World News 19:05 Book Choice 19:15 My Music 19:45 Sports Round-up 20:00 World News 20:05 News about Britain 20:15 Radio Newswest 20:30 Voyage to Vancouver 21:00 Outlook 21:20 Outlook 21:50 Stock Market Report 22:00 World News 22:05 Twenty-Four Hours News Summary 22:30 Sports Round-up 22:45 World News 23:00 Commentary 23:15 Classical Record Review 23:30 Britain 1983

VOICE OF AMERICA

1240, 5465, 7200, 15205, 11725 KHz

06:00 The Breakfast Show: News, Information, Presentation of Popular Music with Feature Reports, Interviews, Answers to Listener's Questions, Science Digest, News Summary at 30 minutes past the hour, 17:00 News 17:10 Magazine Show 17:30 Special English News and Features

WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS

FILM

"Heaven Can Wait" at the American Centre at 7:00 p.m.

EXHIBITION

"Sculptures in Bronze" by Laila Haddad at the Alfa Art Gallery.

CULTURAL CENTRES

Royal Cultural Centre . Tel. 6610267
American Centre . 44371
American Centre Library . 41520
British Council . 36147-8
French Cultural Centre . 37004
Goethe Institute . 41903
Soviet Cultural Centre . 44203
Spanish Cultural Centre . 24048
Turkish Cultural Centre . 39777
Haya Arts Centre . 665195
Hussein Youth City . 667181
Y.W.C.A. . 41793
Y.W.M.C.A. . 664251
Amman Municipal Library . 36111
University of Jordan Library . 843555

MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 11:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.
Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Muataza, Jabal Luweibdeh. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 30124.
Military Museum: Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. Closed

SATURDAY, TEL. 664340

Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 11:00 to 1:00 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37160.

SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Tyche Hotel. 1:30 p.m.
Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Amman Marriott Hotel. 1:30 p.m.
Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn. 1:30 p.m.
Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the Intercontinental Hotel. 2:00 p.m.
Arabian Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the Arabian Club. 2:00 p.m.
English Circle. Tel. 815261.

CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Amman, tel. 24390.
Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabal Luweibdeh. 374-40.
De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Hussein. 66177.
Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abdali. 23541.
Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabal Amman. 41559.
Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh. 71331.
Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh. 75261.
St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh. 71751.
Amman International Church (Interdenominational) meets at Southern Baptist School in Shmeisani. 663249.

PRAYER TIMES

6:53 Fajr
05:18 Sunrise
11:33 Dhuhr
15:05 Asr
17:46 Maghreb
19:12 Isha

FOR THE TRAVELLER

AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alfa Information department at the Queen Alia International Airport. Tel. (06) 53250, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS

06:55 Cairo (EA)
08:45 Cairo (RJ)
09:05 Agaba (RJ)
09:15 Abu Dhabi (RJ)
09:25 Damascus (RJ)
09:30 Jeddah (RJ)
09:35 Riyadh (RJ)
09:40 Dhahran (RJ)
09:45 Kuwait (RJ)
09:50 Muscat, Dubai (RJ)
10:00 Doha, Bahrain (RJ)
10:15 Beirut (RJ)
10:30 Muscat, Abu Dhabi, Bahrain (RJ)
11:30 Ankara (TU)
13:00 Moscow (SU)
13:25 Cairo (SU)
14:00 Kuwait (KAC)
14:05 Jeddah, Medina (SV)
14:25 Cairo (EA)
14:30 Cairo (RJ)
14:40 Kuwait (KAC)
14:45 Medina, Jeddah (SV)
17:35 Kuwait (KAC)
18:00 Baghdad (IA)
18:45 Beirut (RJ)
19:00 Kuwait (RJ)
19:15 Dhahran (RJ)
19:40 Jeddah (RJ)
19:45 Doha (RJ)

DEPARTURES

06:15 Damascus (RJ)
07:00 Agaba (RJ)
07:40 Damascus, Larnaka, Cyprus (AF)
07:55 Cairo (RJ)
08:30 Athens (OA)
09:05 Beirut (ME)
09:15 Damascus, Athens, Zurich (SR)
10:30 Riyadh (SV)
11:00 Vienna, New York (RJ)
11:00 Athens (RJ)
11:30 Cairo (RJ)
11:45 Bahrain (RJ)

MONEY EXCHANGE

Local sell/buy rates in J.S.

Belgian franc 68.8/ 69.2
Dutch guilder 123.7/ 124.4
Egyptian guinea 332.3/ 336.3
French franc 46/ 46.3
Iraqi dinar 421/ 425
Italian lire (per 100) 23.1/ 23.3
Japanese yen (for 100) 151/ 151.9
Kuwaiti dinar 1261/ 1266.5
Lebanese lira 75/ 77
Omani rial 1057.5/ 1063.5
Qatari riyal 100.1/ 100.6
Saudi riyal 105.9/ 106.3
Swedish crown 46.9/ 47.2
Swiss franc 170/ 171
Syrian lira 62.6/ 63.5
U.A.E. dirham 100/ 100.6
U.K. sterling pound 152/ 155.3
U.S. dollar 367.5/ 369.5
W. German mark 138.4/ 139.2

WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

Fair weather with northwesterly moderate winds. In Agaba, northerly moderate winds and calm seas.
Low/high temperature in deg. C.
Amman 15/30
Agaba 14/20
Dohra 23/36
Jordan Valley 23/35
Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 30, Agaba 36. Humidity readings: Amman 31 per cent, Agaba 25 per cent.

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

NEWS

Bank loan to finance Jordan's oil imports

JEDDAH (R) — The Islamic Development Bank said Sunday that it had agreed to finance crude oil imports by Jordan worth \$20 million.

The Jeddah-based bank said in a statement that the financing agreement was signed here Sunday by the bank's President, Ahmad Mohammad Ali, and Jordan's ambassador to Saudi Arabia Hani Bahjat Tabbara.

This brought the total financing provided by the bank to Jordan in the current Islamic year ending next month to \$70 million.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Land sale fees continue to rise

AMMAN (J.T.) — Revenues from the Department of Lands and Survey during the past month amounted to JD 3,242,699 against JD 2,885,321 in the August of last year, according to a department spokesman Sunday. He said that the revenues collected in the same month in 1981 amounted to JD 2,044,465 and in August 1980, JD 1,548,682. Revenues are collected as fees on the sale and purchase of land and other related transactions.

Businesses to benefit from IDB loans

AMMAN (Petra) — The Industrial Development Bank (IDB) board of directors has decided to grant eight loans to Jordanian businesses totalling JD 1,123,000. The loans will be used to finance industrial projects such as the manufacture of aluminium kitchen utensils and mineral water, the maintenance and production of refrigerator trucks, fodder mill and other industrial projects.

Students enroll at paramedical institute

AMMAN (J.T.) — A total of 585 have enrolled for study at the Paramedical Sciences Institute of the Health Ministry, according to the institute's Director, Dr. Najeh Al'Odai. He added that the institute teaches such diverse subjects as pharmacy skills, dentistry, pathology, physiotherapy, the collection of statistics and the keeping of medical records and public health control.



The retaining wall which collapsed in Suweileh thus necessitating the re-routing of the traffic in the area by the municipality committee (Petra photo)

Suweileh wall collapse forces traffic diversion

AMMAN (J.T.) — The recent collapse of a retaining wall next to a construction project in Suweileh west of here has caused concern amongst officials and local inhabitants, and has also forced local authorities to re-route traffic in the area.

Dr. Mohammad Al Dalahmeh, chairman of the Suweileh municipality committee, said however that there is no danger to public safety or other neighbouring installations as a result of the collapse and that work on the construction of the project, a shopping centre, can continue.

Dr. Dalahmeh said that measures had been taken in co-operation with the relevant authorities to prevent any such further landslides.

The collapse followed the appearance in the wall of cracks caused mainly by a higher volume of traffic on the road which runs near to the project site, Dr. Dalahmeh explained. He also said that the wall had been built on loose earth which had absorbed rain water.

One of the emergency measures that have been taken, Dr. Dalahmeh said, is the blocking of the road to all traffic for at least the next two months. The diversion of traffic is expected to stop the loos-

ening of more earth and hence further landslides, he explained. In the meantime, he added, work is underway on the construction of a strong retaining wall to enclose the project.

Dr. Dalahmeh, who was speaking in an interview with Al Ra'i newspaper near the site, said that the projected shopping centre is designed to earn an annual income of JD 250,000 for the municipality which owns it.

The income, he said, is bound to help in financing the municipality's other projects. Dr. Dalahmeh appealed to the inhabitants of Suweileh to refrain in the short term from pouring water into the street around the project to lessen the danger of another subsidence.

Talks probe hospital staff shortage

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Problems impeding work at Al Bashir Hospital here were at the centre of discussions by Health Minister Zuhair Alhas and the hospital Director Wahdi Abu Al Dahab Sunday.

A major problem which the hospital is confronting at present is the lack of qualified and skilled nurses for the operating theatres, according to hospital sources. They said that the hospital has been complaining about the trend amongst qualified nurses employed in anaesthetics and in the

operating theatres either to leave for other Jordanian hospitals or to seek better pay in the Gulf states.

The University of Jordan Hospital and the King Hussein Medical Centre also offer such qualified nurses far better pay than the Bashir Government Hospital and this has been the cause of many of the nurses quitting, the sources said.

Furthermore, most emergency operations occur at night and, as most of the nurses are married and normally decline night shifts, operations have been postponed or performed at other hospitals, the sources added. According to the

same sources, the hospital has been complaining of a shortage of nurses in the hospital's other departments too.

At Sunday's meeting, Dr. Alhas requested that the surgeons exert all possible efforts to carry out operations promptly. He also toured the hospital's other sections and inspected the newly-acquired linear accelerator in the Nuclear Medicine Unit.

Hospital sources told the Jordan Times that the Health Ministry is now seeking to import qualified nurses from the Philippines and other countries to deal with the shortage of staff.

Airport taxi service to be reorganised

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Queen Alia International Airport management is undertaking measures to reorganise the workings of the airport's taxi service, according to Mr. Tayseer Abu Hamdan, the airport's administrative manager.

He said in an interview with Al Ra'i newspaper that 1-4 taxis are now operating between the airport and Amman and other towns and that the airport management, in cooperation with the Ministry of Transport, plans to introduce major new features into the taxi operations.

He said that all taxis will be fitted with metres so that the customer will pay according to the distance covered by the taxi. At present, the taxi fare from the airport to Amman is a flatrate JD 4.5 which is deemed not sufficient in view of the round trip distance of 100 kms, Mr. Abu Hamdan said.

In addition, airport taxis will be provided with radio so as to link them with the central office from which they can receive instructions, Mr. Abu Hamdan added.

He also said that the airport management has drawn up designs to build new car parks at the airport to contain drivers' rest-houses, a car wash and a garage for car maintenance.

Approval has also been given by the authorities to open an office for airport taxis in Amman to organise travel to as well as from the

airport, Mr. Abu Hamdan said. He denied that the management of the airport taxi service will be taken over by Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline.

Forum Hotels aim to up-market Petra

By Philip Robins
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — One hundred and seventy one years after the Swiss explorer John Burkhart rediscovered the Nabatean city and four years after building work first began, Petra finally has its first hotel.

Conceived and financed by the Jordanian government with help from the World Bank, the hotel is situated just a sandstone's throw from the entrance to the ancient city.

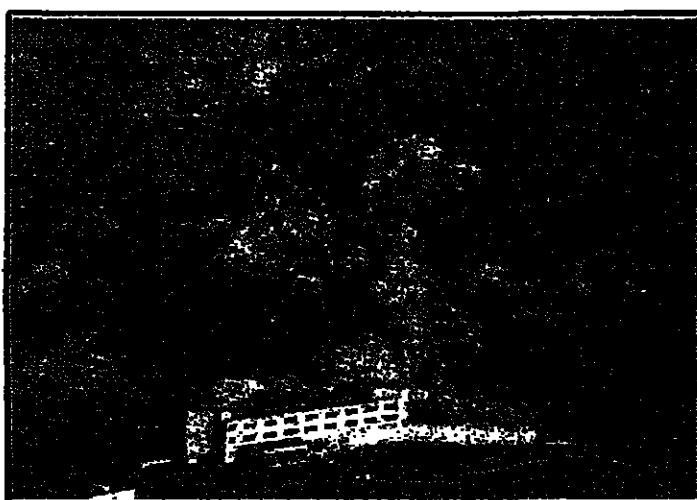
Guests staying on the far side of the 82 bedroomed hotel thus enjoy a panorama of the magnificent red rock formations, though such a view only serves to emphasise how unfortunate it is that the rooms do not have balconies. Even so, this is partly compensated by the large, split-level swimming pool terrace which enjoys the same prospect.

Apart from one or two small design faults, the two-storey hotel is a near perfect combination. It is small enough to offer a personalised, efficient and hospitable welcome, yet large enough to provide the type of facilities one would expect to see in a four star establishment in Jordan.

On arrival, one is struck by the polished and verdant reception lounge, while all the interiors are refreshingly decorated with taste. Thankfully too the hotel does not try to compete with the Nabateans.

Undoubtedly much of the credit for the style of the hotel must go to Forum Hotels, a division of the Intercontinental Hotels Corporation, who have the franchise in Petra, and in particular to their choice of manager Bill Trusram Eve.

Bill Eve's pedigree in the trade is nothing if not impressive. He has worked in two of London's most renowned hotels, the Dorchester and the Hilton, and, with much of his experience being on



The Petra Forum Hotel

the food and beverage side of operations, is clearly more than just a manager.

More recently he worked for a year in the Bordeaux wine trade and, prior to Petra, spent two years at the Bahrain Holiday Inn and some time running the catering at the new guest palace in Riyadh. His experience in the region is complemented by his assistant and purchasing manager Carl Hala who previously worked in Amman.

Eve, who lived in Petra for six months in preparation for the Aug. 1 opening, is aiming firmly at "up market tourism", and wants to attract "intelligent people" who are serious about appreciating what Petra has to offer. Therefore he sees Jordanians, expatriates in

Jordan and throughout the Arab World, and the business traveller as his primary market and is obviously wary of American package pilgrims.

The hotel has then not noticeably made sacrifices to cut costs. The twin and double bedded rooms, though perhaps a little small, are centrally heated and air conditioned with private bathroom, radio, music, telephone, mini-bar and round the clock room service. Special interconnected bedrooms meet the needs of families.

The dining room during the day is light and airy and offers a large value for money menu, and a wide ranging breakfast buffet. There is also a special children's menu, while picnic lunches are available

if requested the previous day.

At night a splendid terrace barbecue is to be found, though there is still the choice of eating a la carte in the dining room, now transformed into the Aritas Restaurant. Unfortunately, despite the prices being very reasonable, the dishes, in an effort I presume to combine local cuisine with the needs of delicate tummies, were somewhat of a disappointment.

Bill Eve is keen to keep the Petra Forum "away from being a plastic international hotel". Thus he has, wherever possible, tried to give the hotel a local feel. Forty per cent of the staff are, for example, from the nearby village of Wadi Moussa and their uniforms, which are an authentic local design, are made nearby. In addition, the hotel shop will sell traditional souvenirs made in the vicinity at reasonable prices, it is hoped fulfilling Eve's promise to make money for everyone in Petra.

Eve's positive approach however is not confined to the hotel. Touts by foot, horse or camel can be arranged for individuals or parties, and menses meals cooked by the Bedouin and eaten in the customary way in tents or caves can be laid on by the management.

There are also three Suzuki four-wheel drive jeeps for hire to enable guests to explore the not inconsiderable attractions which are to be found in the locality.

To facilitate such weekend Burkhardts, Eve aims to stock the hotel shop with as many publications on Petra and its environs, no matter how rare, as possible. He also has ambitions to produce a guide to Petra himself and is at present at work on a route list from Amman to include ideal picnic sites and antiquities along the way.

Though the formal opening of the hotel has been a low key affair, Eve and Forum have initiated a considerable marketing campaign for both the hotel and Petra itself. The August edition of the Gulf Travel Magazine is focusing on Petra, a direct mailing has gone out to the travel trade in Jordan, the Arabic and English press have carried some impressively designed advertisements, while of course the whole Intercontinental Hotel chain are backing the venture throughout the globe.

Perhaps though it will be the British who-dunnit fiction writer Agatha Christie who will ultimately be responsible for really exposing the world to the splendour of Petra. Negotiations are underway to bring the same team who produced Christie's "Death on the Nile" and "Murder on the Orient Express" to film her thriller "Appointment with Death", which is set in the rose-red or should it be the blood red city of Petra.



The Leningrad State Ballet company during their opening night performance Saturday at the Royal Cultural Centre in Amman (Petra photo)

Leningrad ballet opens at RCC

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Leningrad State Ballet Saturday a run of four performances at the Royal Cultural Centre (RCC) under the patronage of Minister of Information, Mr. Adnan Abu Odeh, on behalf of His Majesty King Hussein.

The show, organised by the Beirut University College Alumni Club in cooperation with the Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in Amman, included choreographic miniatures presented by the ballet company a cycle to the themes of

Rodin accompanied with the music of Debussy, Prokofiev and Berg.

The show was also attended by Minister of Culture and Youth, Mr. Adnan Abu Odeh, and a number

of officials as well as by the Soviet ambassador to Jordan, Mr. Rafik Nishanov, and embassy members. The Leningrad State Ballet will hold another two performances Monday and Tuesday.

CHANGE OF NAME

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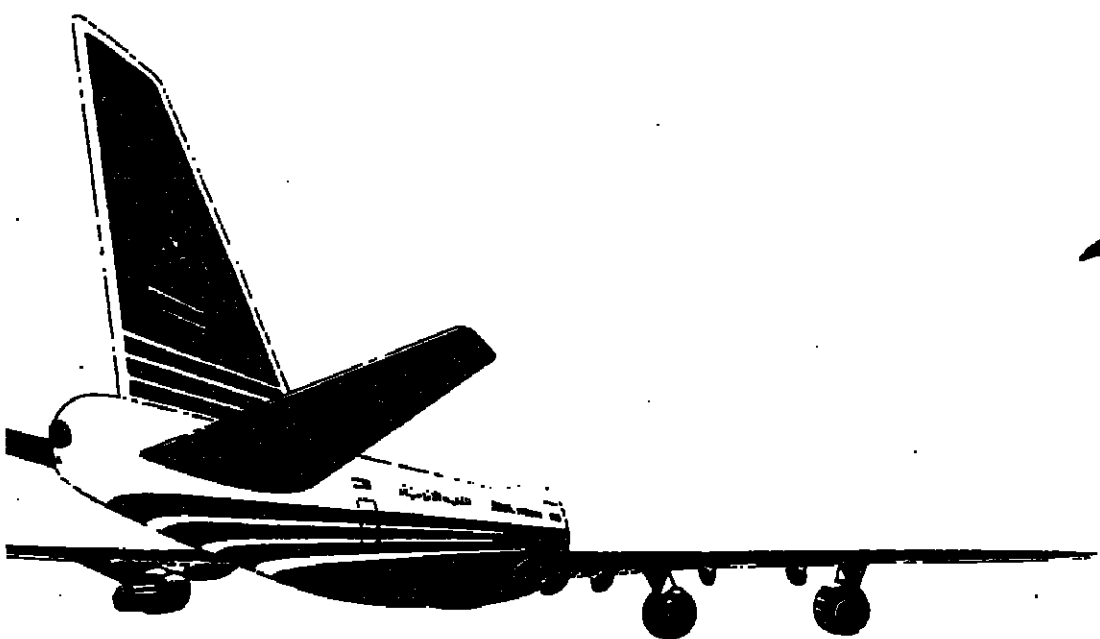
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Alia

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The lesson is in Lebanon

IN an interview published in Cairo last week, Sa'ad Murtada, Egypt's first (and perhaps last) ambassador to Israel, said that Yitzhak Shamir, the leading Israeli contender to succeed Menachem Begin as prime minister, once told him Israel will not "officially" annex the occupied West Bank and Gaza "under any circumstances". Begin also opposed annexation, even though the outgoing premier and Shamir want permanent Israeli control of the two "territories". Murtada was quoted as saying, "In Begin's (and presumably Shamir's) view," the ambassador continued, "annexation would give a total of two million Arabs the rights to participate in elections. This number equals half Israel's present population. Such a situation bears the danger of possible formation of an Arab government in the future, if proper elections are held. Alternatively, this would invalidate Israel's claim to being a Jewish state."

A couple of years ago, a BBC correspondent in Israel asked Begin how he would like to be described in the history books (i.e. what he wanted as an epitaph when he died). The prime minister answered immediately that he would like history to record him as "the man who set the borders of Eretz Israel (greater Israel) for all eternity".

Apparently there is no contradiction — yet — between what Begin and Shamir are thinking of doing — dreaming, if you like — and what is actually happening to the greater Israel, or otherwise, "state on the way". But, listen to what another potential Shamir or Begin said recently on the subject of Israel vis-a-vis the occupied Arab territories — or, for that matter, also those Arab territories that are still "unoccupied." Moshe Arens, the present Israeli defence minister, in an interview with the Los Angeles Times that went largely unnoticed last July, had this to say: "... the tendency of trying to build a state where the entire population is pure racially or religiously or nationally has pretty much gone out of fashion in the Western world — and I'm not sure it's something we want to cling to. Building a pluralistic society in this part of the world with Jews and Arabs is not easy, but I think it's something we have to do and can do. I would think that when Israeli sovereignty is extended over Judea and Samaria (the West Bank), and I think eventually it will be extended... you have to give the residents the option of becoming Israeli citizens."

Probably most of us already know what the Israeli opposition Labour Party (and the like-minded American administration) thinks about these questions, and there is not a need for us to party to further arguments on what the Israelis like to do with themselves, as somebody, somewhere, has got to think about the Palestinians as a people with historical and inalienable rights, and about how these rights can be best achieved and restored. Having for two long been through this futile exercise of lending almost full weight to whatever argument comes from Israel on its future, it is high time for us Arabs to start thinking seriously about our own political shape and how we want it.

Granted, the difficulties facing the Arabs on the deteriorating situation on Lebanon do not augur well for an Arab consensus on at least the basic issues in the near future. But, in view of the fact that it was once again an Israeli move that has pushed Lebanon to where it is now, should we not be learning the lesson?

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Rai: Seeing through the mirage

AT A banquet in his honour in Seoul King Hussein reaffirmed that Jordan is firmly committed to the Palestine question and will not seek any solution unless Israel implements U.N. Security Council resolution 242 and recognises the rights of the Palestinian people.

This reaffirmation clearly indicates that Jordan will not be satisfied with promises or ambiguous initiatives, and will not be deceived by a mirage. The only way for a solution of the problem in Jordan's view is the implementation by Israel of the security council resolutions concerning the rights of the Palestinians. Needless to say this condition means that Israel must actually start to implement the resolution and end its expansionist and settlement policies before Jordan can agree to discuss a solution. There is no point now seeking a solution while Israel continues to pursue its ambitions and establishes more settlements on Arab land. Also there is no room for those who back Israel's policies to deceive anyone by claiming that they are seeking to establish peace.

This Jordanian stand is designed to foil all attempts to deceive the Arabs and by mere statements, while in reality Israel continues to receive military and financial assistance to maintain its current policies and acts of aggression against the Arabs. Jordan has always welcomed peace initiatives based on justice but will not follow a mirage.

Al Dustour: King outlines real situation

IN HIS speech at a dinner in Seoul King Hussein reiterated Jordan's clear political stand toward the Palestine problem. He outlined to his hosts the real situation in the Middle East and the dangers in the region caused by Israel's continued occupation of Arab land and its refusal to recognise the rights of the Palestinian people in their homeland. He made it clear that Jordan seeks to put an end to the sufferings of the Palestinians and establish a just peace in the region. Without these conditions, he said, there can be no real peace in the region but only a real threat to world peace.

In his speech, King Hussein also spoke about the Iraq-Iran war and the horrible situation in Lebanon. Both the wars in the Gulf and in the Lebanon bleed Arab resources dry and cause destruction and loss of life. King Hussein outlined all these problems to prove beyond doubt that instability in the region stems originally from foreign intervention in its internal affairs. The wars in the Middle East came as a direct result of other nations denying Arab rights in their homeland.

Sawt Al Shaab: Chance for dialogue

THE PAST three days have proved that the war in Lebanon was static with no side making major gains over the others, but rather clinging desperately to their own positions. Despite that the indiscriminate shelling of residential areas and the atmosphere of horror and destruction have created a tragic situation for the population and also ruined all chances for reconciliation among the factions so as to bring about peace in the country.

However, thanks to Saudi Arabian mediation efforts, the opportunity is still there for a ceasefire which can at least stop the bloodshed. Once this ceasefire is achieved the chance will be open once again for a dialogue. The Falangists are no longer the dominating force capable of subduing all other factions in Lebanon, and the Beirut government's call for a national reconciliation conference still exists. This is then a good chance for the parties to re-consider the situation. Jordan believes that Lebanon can maintain its Arab identity only by preserving its unity and sovereignty. Any Lebanese faction which does not seek to preserve the country's unity and sovereignty cannot be truly committed to the country's interest or to the Arab nation.

DE FACTONOMICS

Employment trends in Jordan

By T.A. Jaber

THE LABOUR market in Jordan is a dynamic one where many factors interact and influence its conditions. It has been influenced over time by such factors as rapid population growth, outward migration, overall education particularly the diploma preference, expansion in economic activities, increasing women participation rate, rural-urban migration and the inflow of non-Jordanian workers.

Looking ahead into the coming five years, one can pinpoint a number of general trends that may prevail in the labour market.

With the economic slowdown in Jordan and the oil-exporting Arab countries with continued world economic recession that is expected to last till early 1985, tight labour

conditions that prevailed in Jordan in the last decade are expected to ease. In other words, the overall picture of labour supply and demand will turn from a general shortage of labour to a more balanced one. However, pockets of shortages and others of surpluses will be met reflecting an occupational structure that does not fit exactly with labour and skill requirements.

In the coming five years, the supply of Jordanian labour will grow at more than 4 per cent annually reflecting the high population growth rate and the rising participation rate among female labour. The outflow of Jordanians to neighbouring Arab countries will level off at 4,000-5,000 workers a year. The return migration will become more noticeable, which will add to the supply of Jordanian labour.

danian labour.

In the meantime, most of the Jordanian students of over 100,000 enrolled at the higher education institutes will graduate at an average rate of 12-15 thousand a year and enter the labour market. Graduates of the vocational training centres will increase but not sufficiently enough to meet the increasing demand for their skills. Thus, the Jordanian labour market will continue to be characterised by shortages at the skilled, technical and managerial levels with abundance of college graduates.

There are, at the present, some signs of the above-mentioned pattern and a clear feeling of its consequences. The wage structure is very much in favour of technical and skilled labour and top man-

agement, while some university graduates are unemployed. Moreover, while most females who seek work prefer traditional occupations, particularly teaching and government offices, there is a clear shortage of nurses, air hostesses, qualified secretaries and others.

What are the implications of the above trends in the labour market? Firstly, there will be less pressure to raise the wage levels, particularly for the newly employed. There may be changes within the present wage structure, but the average wage will stabilise and in any case will not contribute to domestic inflationary pressures. The objective of the Ministry of Labour should be to maintain the real wage levels and to allow for or secure some improvement.

Stabilised real wage levels will help our industries to remain competitive and improve their position both in the local market and abroad. Further industrialisation and the promotion of Jordan as a service centre will get a boost from Jordanian workers. Agriculture will become more attractive to Jordanian labour than it used to be.

Under these conditions the "importation" of foreign labour should become more restricted. With the completion of major construction projects currently under execution, most of the new job opportunities have to be kept for the Jordanian workers. The total number of Arab and foreign workers in Jordan will thus decline gradually rather than rise as was expected in the development plan.

Labour union movement has to adjust to these developments by deemphasising wage raise demands and concentrate on employment conditions and the provision of services to their members. Such services should include information on available job opportunities.

The public sector will remain its previous attractiveness for qualified employees and university graduates with high averages. The high turn-over among employees of the public sector as well as other sectors will decrease reflecting more labour stability, another advantage to employers.

With all these developments expected in the labour market of Jordan, the management of labour affairs will certainly be more complicated.



Zionist Truman aide pressed U.N. partition Palestine, says new book

By Michael Wise

Reuter

NEW YORK — A little-known aide to President Harry Truman played a decisive role in obtaining U.S. support for the creation of Israel and United Nations approval for the partition of Palestine, according to a new book.

President Truman's trusted assistant David Niles was considered by contemporaries to be a mystery man, and few historical accounts make detailed references to him.

But Abram Sachar writes in "The Redemption of the Unwanted" that Mr. Niles was able to prevent the southern Negev Desert from being split off from "Jewish Palestine" and was indispensable in gathering the U.N. votes needed to pass the partition plan.

All of this occurred in the face of opposition to Jewish immigration to Palestine by many senior State Department officials as well as Britain, which controlled the area.

Mr. Sachar, the founding president of Brandeis University in Massachusetts, uses previously unpublished communications between President Truman and Mr. Niles to demonstrate the assistant's great influence in determining the fate of the Jews.

Mr. Niles was a Russian-born

Jew who "shared the whole eastern European complex about (Jewish) defencelessness..." Mr. Sachar said in an interview with Reuters.

After Mr. Niles' death in 1953, his family gave Mr. Sachar custody of the papers which make up 300 files in 36 cartons in the Brandeis Library archives on the condition that their contents not be made public for 20 years, the historian said. Several of the papers are printed as an appendix to the book.

President Truman tended to look favourably on Mr. Niles' counsel, Mr. Sachar said, conceding that the president was aware of his need to attract Jewish voters in the impending 1948 elections. But he added: "Truman was biblically oriented and a very decent man."

Mr. Sachar said Mr. Niles was able to remain unknown partly due to the absence of television and maintained that the obscurity of such a key individual was not solely a function of modesty.

"He believed that if the influence he wielded became known, those who opposed it would try harder to undermine it," he writes.

A chapter in the book outlines the frequent conflicts between the White House and the State Department officials who were concerned about Jewish immigration to Palestine and opposed a Jewish

state on grounds that it would anger Arabs who controlled valuable oil reserves.

Mr. Sachar quotes a memorandum from Mr. Niles to President Truman recommending that members of the U.S. delegation to the U.N. session considering the partition of Palestine into Arab and Jewish states should consist only of those President Truman could rely upon to carry out his policies.

"Because both (Undersecretaries of State Loy Henderson and George Wadsworth) are widely regarded as unsympathetic to the Jewish viewpoint," Mr. Niles wrote in the memo dated July 29, 1947, "I frankly doubt that they will vigorously carry out your policy. But your administration, not they, will be held responsible."

Mr. Niles went on to recommend the appointment of Maj.-Gen. John Hilldring, whom he felt had been particularly "compassionate" in the administration of displaced-person camps in Germany, as an adviser to the delegation.

"The partition resolution would not have come through if it had been for Mr. Niles' recommendations on the delegation," Mr. Sachar claimed in the interview.

Mr. Niles then moved to block the State Department from con-

vincing President Truman's delegation to re-assign the Negev portion of Palestine to the Arabs. His success gave Israel access to the Red Sea.

President Truman's friend and former partner in a Kansas City haberdashery, Ed Jacobson, was called in by Mr. Niles to convince the president to meet Zionist Leader Chaim Weizmann.

Mr. Weizmann "fascinated Truman not only by his awesome personal presence but by the graphic logic with which he presented the case for the southern Negev in the redemption of the Jewish state," Mr. Sachar writes.

The president then instructed the American delegation to insist on retaining the Negev as part of "Jewish Palestine," as had been recommended by a special U.N. commission.

The U.N. assembly vote on the plan came two weeks later and Mr. Niles again proved skillful as a power broker while heading the campaign to bring in a required two-thirds majority.

Mr. Sachar recounts how Mr. Niles recruited U.S. Financier Bernard Baruch and Supreme Court Justice Felix Frankfurter and Frank Murphy to help influence the votes of undecided countries such as France, Greece, Liberia and the Philippines.

U.N. approval for the plan was given on Nov. 29, 1947.

PSP Shouf gains check Israel's relief

By Alan Elsner

Reuter

TEL AVIV — Israel's military evacuation of the Lebanese Shouf mountains, intended to reduce casualties, has solved some problems but created others just as critical for Israel's long-term interests.

The success of Syrian-backed Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) forces in capturing evacuated positions has clouded Israel's initial relief over removing its soldiers from the embattled region and ending its uncomfortable role as policeman and mediator between warring Druze and Falangist militiamen.

Last week's swift retreat to new positions along the Awali River in South Lebanon was also intended to cut the cost of Israel's military occupation and reduce its manpower in Lebanon by as much as a third.

But the PSP capture of key Falangist strongholds has raised the

Last week's swift developments in the Shouf appear to have caught Israeli officials by surprise. Several officials have given correspondents vastly differing assessments of Israeli policy following the withdrawal.

The one point they all agreed on was that Israel would react if Syrian troops intervened directly in the conflict.

The Reagan administration officials said Tuesday Syrian artillery had been used to support the Druze. But Israel has so far turned a blind eye to this, with one official saying that warnings issued to the Syrians applied above all to the movement of ground forces into the Shouf.

Israel's Defence Minister Moshe Arens has been deliberately vague when asked under what circumstances Israel would react.

In a Jerusalem Post interview Tuesday, Arens said Israel would be flexible and pragmatic in weighing its responses.

Israel's soldiers are unlikely to move back into the area they evacuated, but one senior army officer did not rule out "other military resources," apparently referring to air or artillery action against the Syrian forces.

The Israelis seem undecided on what they should do if the Syrian-backed advance seriously threatened the government of Lebanese President Amin Gemayel.

One official said Israel would not act alone to prop up his regime.

"There is a multi-national force which was sent to Beirut specifically to help Gemayel. If he is threatened, not only we would have to make hard decisions," the official said.

Israelis are also asking themselves how much responsibility they bear for the fate of their long-time ally, the Lebanese Falangists.

Israel has supplied them with weapons and aid since 1976 when the Lebanese civil war was at its height. But it was disappointed when they failed to join the fighting against the Palestinians during Israel's invasion 15 months ago.

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possibility that Palestinian guerrillas, whom Israel drove out of South Lebanon and Beirut during its invasion last year, could move into new positions in the Shouf.

Israel army radio claimed Wednesday that Palestinian guerrilla units had taken an active part in battles around the Falangist stronghold of Bhamdoun which was seized by the PSP Thursday.

Senior Israeli officers have not hidden their concern at the apparent scale of Palestinian involvement.

"The Druze never allowed the Palestinians to deploy in the Shouf mountains before 1982. We are counting on them prizing their independence too much to allow them to do so now," one officer said.

Another military official said Israel could "live with the fact that Palestinians are taking part in the battle, but we could not tolerate them moving in artillery or other heavy weapons or building an infra-structure there."

French Socialist image brighter after summer break

By Robert Evans

Reuter

PARIS — Buoyed by signs that austerity policies are pulling the ailing economy under control, France's Socialist administration is facing the September return to work from holidays, hoping it is on the way to regaining faded public support.

And French political analysts are predicting that although the autumn will be tense and full of potential disaster for the government, it is unlikely to witness the serious social unrest which four months ago seemed all but inevitable.

President Francois Mitterrand, whose positive opinion poll rating had dropped to near 30 per cent before the summer break, appears to have refurbished his image with his handling of the crisis in the former French African colony of Chad.

Although initially surveys suggested a majority of the French disapproved of his decision to dispatch troops, the analysis said, it had also shown him in a new and popular role as defender of France's traditional interests in Africa.

Right-wing opposition groupings have quietly dropped demands for pre-term elections or a

referendum, which some of their leaders had promoted strongly by arguing that the government had lost majority support and was therefore no longer legitimate.

Philosopher Raymond Aron, a respected political journalist and strong critic of the Socialists, predicted that the administration despite looming problems would survive at least until the next parliamentary elections in 1986.

Socialist confidence that this will indeed be the case has been increased by affirmations from the Communist Party that it has no intention of pulling its four representatives out of the ministerial team of Premier Pierre Mauroy.

When Finance Minister Jacques Delors introduced his austerity package in March after the franc had been forced to its third devaluation since Mr. Mitterrand's election in May 1981, there was speculation on a possible rift between the two left-wing parties.

Although the Socialists have an easy overall majority in the National Assembly, French analysts say, they would face a grave challenge if they lost the goodwill of the Communists and the giant CGT trade union confederation the party controls.

But while CGT leader Henri Krasucki has warned that his worker battalions will not accept a permanent reductions of their

purchasing power, the Communists have hailed Mauroy's stated determination to avoid any serious growth in unemployment.

By creating new jobs in the public sector, the government has succeeded for 18 months in holding unemployment at around two million, or some eight per cent of the working population — a rate much lower than in most other major industrial countries.

Mr. Delors' March measures, aimed at reducing demand at home while increasing the attraction of French goods abroad and restoring international confidence in the franc, were also shown over the summer months to be having their effect.

Official statistics indicated that although the finance minister would not achieve his target of cutting inflation back from over 12 per cent last year to eight per cent in 1983, he would not be far off that figure.

Foreign trade returns have shown a dramatic drop in the deficit, which reached a record 93 billion francs (\$11.5 billion) in 1982, a development that has convinced economists the government aim of reducing the shortfall to 60 billion francs (\$7.5 billion) in 1983 will be achieved.

The inflation and foreign trade figures have sent a surge of optimism through Socialist banks and

Jean Popere, party number three who earlier expressed scepticism over the Delors package, pronounced recently: "We will win the elections in 1986."

But even commentators sympathetic to the government are warning that such optimism is at least premature as Mr. Mitterrand, Mr. Mauroy and the Delors prepare the final shape of the 1984 budget and tax measures to go with it.

The budget, for which the president has insisted that the deficit should not go beyond the three per cent of gross domestic product of the past two years, must seek to cover among other items a yawning deficit in the social security coffers.

Political sources say there have been major disagreements between the finance minister and the premier, with Mr. Mauroy backed by the left wing of the Socialist Party and the Communists, on how new funds can be raised.

The sources say that while Mr. Delors sought a new two per cent levy on all incomes and profits to bring in some 36 billion francs (\$4.5 billion), Mr. Mauroy and the left favoured progressive taxes taken proportionately more from middle and upper-incomes.

White-collar unions have already warned they will resist such moves, while employers' leaders

argue they would still further demoralise industrial managers already hit by special taxes levied earlier this year.

But left-wing Socialists, who are likely to seek to set the tone at the party's bi-annual conference in late October, and the Communists are insisting that "social justice" demands that the less well-off bear a smaller part of the fiscal burden.

The dilemma for Mr. Mitterrand is intensified by his clear recognition that if the Socialists retain parliamentary power in 1986 and the presidency in 1988, they must begin to recapture some of the middle-class support lost since 1981.

Another darkening cloud looms on the job horizon where both French and foreign economic analysts say the government is unlikely to be able to hold the line at two million unemployed for much longer.

Moderation in wage demands by the CGT and the pro-Socialist CFDT union grouping over the past six months was obtained by government pledges to keep unemployment relatively low, but some forecasts are now suggesting that 400,000 more will be out of work by the end of 1984.

Government officials themselves recognise the probability

of a drift in this direction, due to lay-offs and closures in the public as well as the private sector.

Official sources said last week subsidies to the state-owned coal mines which rose 60 per cent during the first two years of the Mitterrand administration would be frozen next year at the 1983 level.

The move will almost certainly lead to more layoffs in a depressed industry which has already seen its active working force decline from 300,000 in the 1950s to some 60,000 today.

But political sources say it is also symbolic of the more hard-nosed decisions the government is likely to be making in other state industries, including some nationalised by the Socialists in 1981-82 and still showing large losses.

At the same time Yvon Gattaz, who heads the CNPF employers' confederation, told Mr. Mitterrand last week that unless private industry had its fiscal burden eased, more bankruptcies putting more people out of work were inevitable.

Mr. Gattaz also argued during a meeting with the president that the upsurge in French exports of the past few months could not be maintained without government measures allowing employers to cut labour and social costs and maintain competitive prices.

Progress in Jordan — whose responsibility is it?

By Taher Hikmat

AMMAN (J.T.) — In the first of a two-part article on social and political progress in Jordan, the writer, a former minister of culture and youth and presently chairman of the National Consultative Council's (NCC) Legal Committee, examines the Kingdom's experience in political life since independence in 1946 until this day. He asks pertinent questions as to whether development in the Arab World, in Jordan in particular, has been hampered or sometimes helped by prevailing political circumstances and structures, and also analysis the conditions under which a meaningful change, towards more democratic dialogues and better social and political standards, can be achieved. The article, the second part of which will appear in tomorrow's Jordan Times, is based on a lecture Mr. Hikmat delivered in Irbid recently:

If progress is a voluntary process of change, whose responsibility is progress in Jordan? The progress I am referring to here is social and political. In other words, it is the resultant of changes in social and political life, aimed at effecting a qualitative change in these two aspects of the citizen's social being, to the extent of satisfying his aspirations for taking part in decision-making at the national level.

Progress sought in a society like ours includes guaranteeing the real interests of the majority in the broadest sense. It also embraces creating the basis for a reasonable minimum of human and national dignity, which safeguard his right to social activity without becoming subject to oppression, alienation, or fear. This necessitates creating the suitable atmosphere of liberalisation for allowing emerging social forces to participate in social progress, with adequate acknowledgement of their leading role in the social process, and as representatives of the future image of the nation.

Progress is accordingly a precondition for the ability to face the future in a rapidly-changing world, which is subject to a variety of interacting factors. Social progress cannot be a spontaneous process. If it is allowed to be so, the only possible result is an ever-widening gap between spontaneously developing communities and those that are led by a conscious, evolutionary process, in favour of the latter.

Progress within such a case take place at different paces that the

ever-widening gap between the two groups of communities becomes unbridgeable. Hence, it is of great importance to find an answer to the question of whether progress is a spontaneous process or a voluntary process.

I stand for the latter. Whose responsibility is it to create or instigate the will for progress and change? Is it that of political and social organisations — whether legalised or underground? Is it for the governments and leaders of developing and backward communities to undertake the job? Could it be the intellectuals' responsibility? Or is it for the masses to produce such a process through self-motility?

Why the stagnation?

In other words, who is responsible for the state of stagnation that characterises the political and social life of a nation? Is it the authorities, the elite, or is it an intrinsic phenomenon in the nation itself that starts a natural tendency to preserve prevailing conditions and resist evolutionary and revolutionary ones? To make the issue more tangible, let us put it this way: Who is to blame for the entirety of non-democratic, and sometimes non-human, conditions and circumstances that hang over the masses? Moreover, who is to blame for the apathy, indifference and despair that characterise the life of Arab masses, and which have resulted in the loss of land, the slaughter of tens of thousands of people in internal

Arab strife and lost battles with the nation's enemies?

Why does not an Arab citizen feel that he has the right to express his feelings and views freely? Why does not he have a say in what his future should look like, or who should govern him or what he thinks of those who impose on him both war or peace? Why do individuals of other nations organise themselves in groups and organisations that stand for their interests and views quite openly, while an Arab individual is denied such a right and is left to suffer the agonies of solitude? Who is to blame for the spiritual misery and intellectual vacuum that an Arab suffers from nowadays? Is the Arab of today practically incapable of assimilating Western civilisation, or is he not able to resort to his Arab and Islamic cultural roots to satisfy his thirst for knowledge and to find his way into the future? Moreover, why solutions to the West's problems could not solve our problems for us? Why could neither the nationalist nor the internationalist concepts which were the basis for Western progress achieve similar results for our community?

To put it in simpler terms: Why did we, as either Arab nationalists or even Marxists, fail to solve problems prevailing in our society? We failed to put our ideas to practice when we had the chance to, and we failed to rise to occasions in some instances in spite of the prevalence sometimes of adequate conditions. Why has the nationalist drive turned into a bloody semi-fascist daily practice, while the Marxist trend turned into oppressive regimes, much more arbitrary in nature than feudal and exploiting communities? Our Arab reality is turning into a nightmare much close to that portrayed in George Orwell's "1984".

Where the West failed?

To stop asking questions, why did the Westernisation drive, urged by the early envoys of Western civilisation — diplomatic missions and trade promoters — fail to convince the great majority of the Arab people to follow the Western example? Why was an Arab of the forties and fifties of the 20th century much more self-confident and nationally-affiliated than that of today? Why did the former have trust in the future and was ready to make sacrifices despite his poverty and limited resources, also of information and culture? Why has the "state machine" in the Arab World turned into an ever-growing monster, while the citizen underwent and is still undergoing a dehumanisation process?

Why the questions

The aim of posing all these questions is to help outline a comprehensive perspective of the real situation in the Arab community and evaluate the extent of social and political progress reached in Jordan. It is also of consequence to assess the role of each force and element in such a process. A breakthrough into such an issue is by no means easy, and the tackling of such an issue has usually been the concern of either the official mass media, which overstress progressive achievements at the national level, or publications by the political opposition who deny the very existence of any achievement.

I believe that the issue under consideration is a difficult one to tackle. It is controversial and is subject to totally contradictory perspectives. But it is high time such an issue is given enough consideration, and a stand against repression of ideas is now more than imperative.

Such repression is not only practised by political authorities, but also by the political opposition that "speaks on behalf of the masses." We also believe that securing an atmosphere for freedom of expression will help a lot in bridging gaps between different opinions and help correct the course of events in the Arab World in what serves higher national interests.

Independence and identity

During the late forties and early fifties of the present century, most Arab countries were busy achieving their national independence and solidifying their political identity. Arab national feelings were strong, new ideas for development and progress were filling the air. Ideologies, mainly the outcome of Western influence — Marxism being among these — were conflicting and interacting. People had great expectations for a better life and a dignified future. The main features of the epoch can be outlined in the following:

— The speedy eradication of the colonial rule structures, and the emergence of the need for national leaders and cadres.

— A strong desire in the newly-independent states for development, particularly among the elite, mainly of a bourgeois and petty bourgeois origin, to assume a leading representative role in society.

— An atmosphere of international tension, and polarisation schemes by the leading world forces.

— The emergence of the Israeli state into the Middle East, and its deep-going impact on developments in the region.

— Enormous growth of interest in Western political models for copying purposes. The Western culture had had its dominant impact on most leaders and members of the elite, which found its trace into liberal constitutions. Western ideologies could also find their way into the minds of large groups of young people.

— The emergence of new forms of colonial hegemony in what is sometimes called "neo-colonialism."

— The occurrence of certain changes at the social level, which inaugurated an epoch of social transformation away from tribal and feudal orientation on the path to the formation of a modern society. The emergence of the national bourgeoisie was to a great extent activated by such transformations.

Jordan on the line

As for Jordan, being one of the newly-independent Arab countries, the Kingdom had, at an early stage, to face the Israeli danger threatening its long borders with the Jewish state. On the other hand, there was the task of building up a national economy with a few, if any, national resources to finance its development drive. Raw materials were scarce, and even agriculture was not all that well. These two main factors interacted with inter-Arab political alignment which characterised the fifties and sixties of the present century. Such conditions hampered to a great extent the development of a satisfactory political life and its evolution.

Nonetheless, Jordan's stability, and greater responsibilities towards the Palestinians, paved the way for attempts by the country's political leadership to interfere in the country's political evolutionary process to cope with rising situations and developments.

The first attempt by the Jordanian authorities to interfere in the political process was by the

establishing of the National Union Party, during the time of the late Wasfi Al Tal government (1970-1971). The late prime minister was among the few Jordanian heads of government who had a strong political sense, and a comprehensive realistic outlook. He had a thorough understanding of deep social and political transformations. His political knowledge and broad views gave him a miraculous energy that enabled him to respond positively to the call of "change", and to translate his views and aspirations in factuality and procedures. The non-conservative political thought of Wasfi Al Tal obviously met with the trends endorsed by Jordan's higher leadership, which gave birth to the unique "National Union" experiment.

Wasfi Tal's experience

In his previous experience as prime minister, in the early sixties, Wasfi Al Tal had achieved for the country a certain degree of political emancipation, had reorganised the police and intelligence apparatuses, which resulted in the cancellation of unjustified brutal practices formerly endorsed by members of this corps. The move instigated a feeling of relative security and liberalisation among political opponents and those endorsing political counter-view. Yet, his mature political outlook only ripened during his second term as prime minister in 1970.

The "National Union"

Upon instructions by His Majesty King Hussein, a group of Jordanian intellectuals was formed to outline the proposed (National Union) organisation's charter. Some of the participants had obvious leftist tendencies. They had disconnected themselves with their past affiliations and found a good opportunity in the official political leadership's offer to have a try at legalised political activity. Accumulative frustrations and disappointments in their past political experience made them eager to join the effort. Other liberal-minded intellectuals chose to take the chance too.

A "National Union" charter was worded, which was proclaimed after approval by the King, and a provisional central committee was formed. The new organisation was proclaimed as the only legal political party in the country.

A law organising the work and

properties of the National Union was issued in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.

The charter was then looked to hopefully as a prospective document for an emancipated political life, and a temporary progressive basis for developing political and social activation in the Kingdom.

The new organisation received no welcome from the Jordanian right and did not satisfy the Jordanian traditional left. Conservative and rightist forces did not conceal their hate and fear towards the new party and the new elements advancing to occupy their position in Jordan's political arena. The new organisation was labelled "leftist" and was accused of being destructive. Traditional power centres launched a wide-scale campaign against the National Union's leadership. The offensive was stepped up when Union activists started contacting masses using a new approach and language. The right started rocketing accusations when the party named a certain candidate for parliament elections, and supported him to win the elections unopposed. The traditional right considered such a gesture as a blow to their long-standing positions.

On the other hand, the traditional Jordanian left considered the new organisation "a fierce ideological offensive by the Jordanian regime", as was mentioned by the "Questions of Social Struggle in Jordan" published by the Communist Party of Jordan in the West Bank and republished in Beirut. The book dedicated most of its pages to attack the National Union and its ideology. The book stressed that "the setting up of the Union is nothing but an attempted plastic surgery at the Jordanian regime's face, and is needed for founding a theoretical basis for justifying the practices and policies of the ruling classes."

Party brings in confidence

Although the new organisation was established after the September, 1970 events in Jordan, the new party played a big role in reconstituting the political situation in Jordan, and convincing wide strata of the Palestinian-Jordanian masses that what had happened in 1970 will not occur again. Large sectors of Palestinians who lost contact with their organisations after leaving Jordan developed a feeling of security, and energetically headed for

joining the new organisation. Selecting Palestinian elements to occupy leading positions helped a lot to convince the Palestinians that the September events had not torn the strong Jordanian-Palestinian fabric.

Regardless of these facts, the traditional right and left in Jordan continued to see a great threat in the new organisation. The left apprehended a deep-going influence by the newcomer, particularly with the provisional progressive programmes it adopted, which were capable of competing with leftist ones. The conservative right, which had lost a good proportion of its political ground in the Jordanian state, started vying with horror evidence of the Union's ability to organise activities and rally the masses. A call by the party for a massive rally at Al Hussein Sports City drew hundreds of thousands. The conservatives made it their mission to step up the counter-campaign after the rally.

End of an era

But it was not to last. The National Union received a severe blow with the assassination of the Prime Minister, Wasfi Al Tal, in Cairo. The death of Ibrahim Al Habashneh, a leading Union member at the time, coincided with the arrival at a conviction by the National Union's leadership that if the organisation was to adopt all of the governments measures and decisions, it should be granted the right to take part in making such decisions. Later developments led to the minimisation of the party's role and activity, which eventually culminated in the freezing and liquidating of the organisation.

The Union's law was then abrogated, ending a unique and rich political experiment in the history of Jordan. It is a stage we consider worthy of study and contemplation, as it testifies to the possibility and feasibility of founding a massive political organisation from above in circumstances similar to those prevailing in Jordan.

Thus, the Jordanian political authorities' attempt to take part in political change regressed, and its previous drive at formulating a framework for organising Jordanian political life were abandoned. An attempt to develop political life under the policy of banning political parties formation came to an end, and the whole political situation returned to its classical trend.

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SPORTS

Navratilova completes Grand Slam, beats Chris Evert

NEW YORK (R) — Martina Navratilova finally landed the only 'Grand Slam' title to have eluded her when she beat Chris Evert 6-1, 6-3 in the singles final of the U.S. Open Tennis Championships here on Saturday.

Navratilova, the world's top woman player and number one seed here, told a capacity crowd of about 20,000 at the U.S. National Tennis Centre: "I can't believe it. You won't take the smile off my face for a long time."

Czechoslovak-born Navratilova triumphed after an 11-year effort to win the title, while Lloyd's defeat foiled her attempt to win a seventh Open crown.

Navratilova, often a victim of nerves in her fervent quest for the championship, was cool and composed throughout. Playing aggressively from the outset, she overwhelmed her American rival with serve and volley attacks and kept the six-times champion off balance with punishing, sharply-angled groundstrokes.

Lloyd could not establish a rhythm under the unrelenting assault of 26-year-old Navratilova, who has now beaten Lloyd, 28, on five consecutive occasions.

Navratilova quickly gained three match points in the ninth game on two Lloyd errors and a magnificent winning backhand

lob. But then Lloyd showed the championship mettle that has endeared her to galleries throughout the world.

She saved the first match point with a backhand down the line and then reached 30-40 when Navratilova drove a forehand approach long. The Lloyd fans exploded with a roar when she rifled a low backhand at Navratilova at the net and her opponent volleyed

wide. But then Lloyd stroked a backhand wide to put Navratilova at match point for the fourth time. Navratilova promptly drove a low forehand deep to Lloyd's left and raced to the net. Lloyd, with no other recourse, threw up a desperation backhand lob which sailed well beyond the baseline for the match.

Navratilova's victory was her 66th this year against only one

defeat — against American Kathy Horvath in the fourth round of the French Open. Since January, 1982, she has won an astounding 156 matches and lost only four times.

Third-seeded Connors and second-seed Lendl cruised through their semifinals.

Four times champion Connors crushed 16th-seeded Texan Bill Scanlon 6-2, 6-3, 6-2.

Czechoslovak Lendl, seeking his first major title, overpowered New York teenager Jimmy Arias, seeded ninth, 6-2, 7-6, 6-1.

The pair clash for the championship on Sunday.

All three matches were relatively one-sided and lacking in both drama and excitement on a scorching hot day, with the temperature at 96 Fahrenheit (36 centigrade) at the U.S. National Tennis Centre.

Piquet triumphs at Monza

MONZA, Italy (R) — Nelson Piquet's victory in Sunday's Italian Grand Prix motor race left the World Championship wide open with just two races remaining.

The 31-year-old Brazilian remained well in contention for a second world crown as he took his points tally to 46 — just five behind leader Alain Prost of France, who retired when his Renault broke down on the 27th lap.

But Frenchman Rene Arnoux was left in the best position to overhaul Prost by finishing second in a Ferrari. The effort put him within two points of his former team mate.

Promising American Eddie Cheever saved the Renault team from complete eclipse on one of the world's fastest tracks, by finishing third in the 52-lap race.

Although Piquet's performance grabbed the limelight, the Ferraris

gave a good account of themselves because Frenchman Patrick Tambay seized fourth place. The Italian team now looks certain to claim the Constructors' Championship.

Piquet dominated the race after passing Italian team mate Riccardo Patrese, who withdrew when the BMW engine of his Brabham blew on the second lap.

Patrese's retirement was a crushing disappointment for the 30-year-old from Padua who had been the first Italian in a generation to start the race in pole position.

An elated Piquet said: "I had no problems at all, apart from difficulty lapping slower cars on several occasions."

By the time he made a routine pit stop halfway through the race, the 1981 champion had extended his lead to 22 seconds. But this was

whittled down to just over 10 seconds as he roared across the finishing line.

"After my pit stop I wound down the turbo-charger boost pressure and let Arnoux close in on me over the last few laps," Piquet said, adding: "It's easy to control races from the front."

The Alfa Romeo and McLaren teams had disastrous outings and none finished.

Italy's Andrea de Cesaris spun off after his brakes failed on the third lap and his Alfa Team mate and compatriot Mauro Baldi dropped out on the fourth with smoke pouring from his engine.

The McLaren of Briton John Watson was forced out with electrical trouble in the 13th lap and team mate Niki Lauda of Austria retired half-way through with engine trouble.

Khalil wins Jordan's Tennis Open title

By Salameh B. Nehmat
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Jordan's Open Tennis Tournament ended Friday with the final match between Abdullah Khalil and Ziad Dajani. The final match was held at the main court of the Hussein Sport City where Khalil battled to a 3 set victory over Dajani in the championship that included 138 competitors, 80 per cent of them Jordanians and the rest British, German, French, Korean, Egyptian and Gulf players.

The champion Khalil who also organised the tournament qualified to the final after beating Ahmad Sabagh while Dajani qualified by defeating Nasser Kamal in the semifinals.

In men's doubles final Khalil with Mohammad Adwan beat Ziad Dajani and Ziad Shehadeh. In the mixed competition Mohammad Adwan with Odette Atallah beat Stan Stadla and Karen Asfour in the final.

In women singles, Rana Nijm won the final after the absence of her competitor Jennifer Otley who failed to attend the match. Rana Nijm was qualified to the final after she beat Anne Quaradet. Jennifer qualified after beating Brunner in the semifinals.

Throughout the championship, competitors were automatically out after being beaten at their first match without being given a second chance. Programmes of the preliminary knockouts were set spontaneously and luck played a major role in the knockouts, and decided who will reach the quarter-finals.

The Jordan Tennis Federation Saturday held a banquet at the Intercontinental Hotel under the patronage of Her Highness Princess Majida Ra'ad who distributed prizes to the winners on behalf of His Royal Highness Prince Abdullah.

On September 22nd a junior tennis tournament will start in Morocco and 4 Jordanians are expected to participate. Also on October 2 an open tournament will take place in Syria in which 2 Jordanians are participating.

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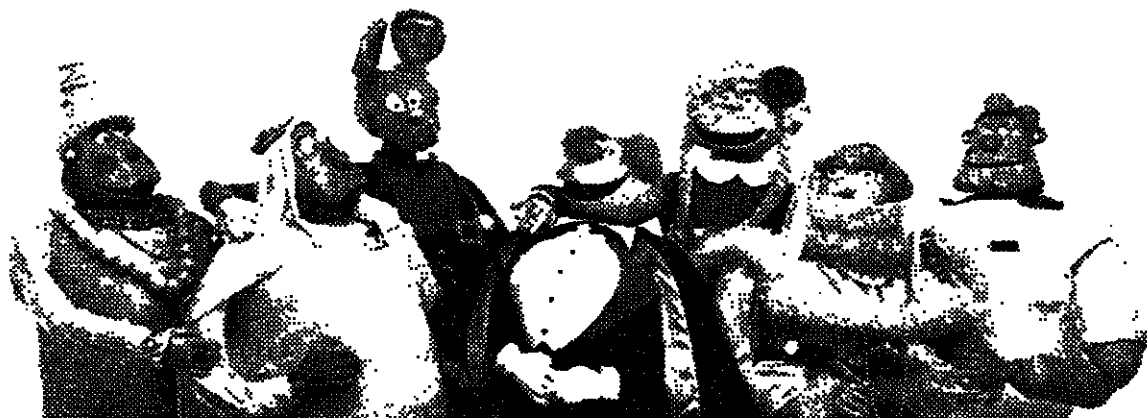
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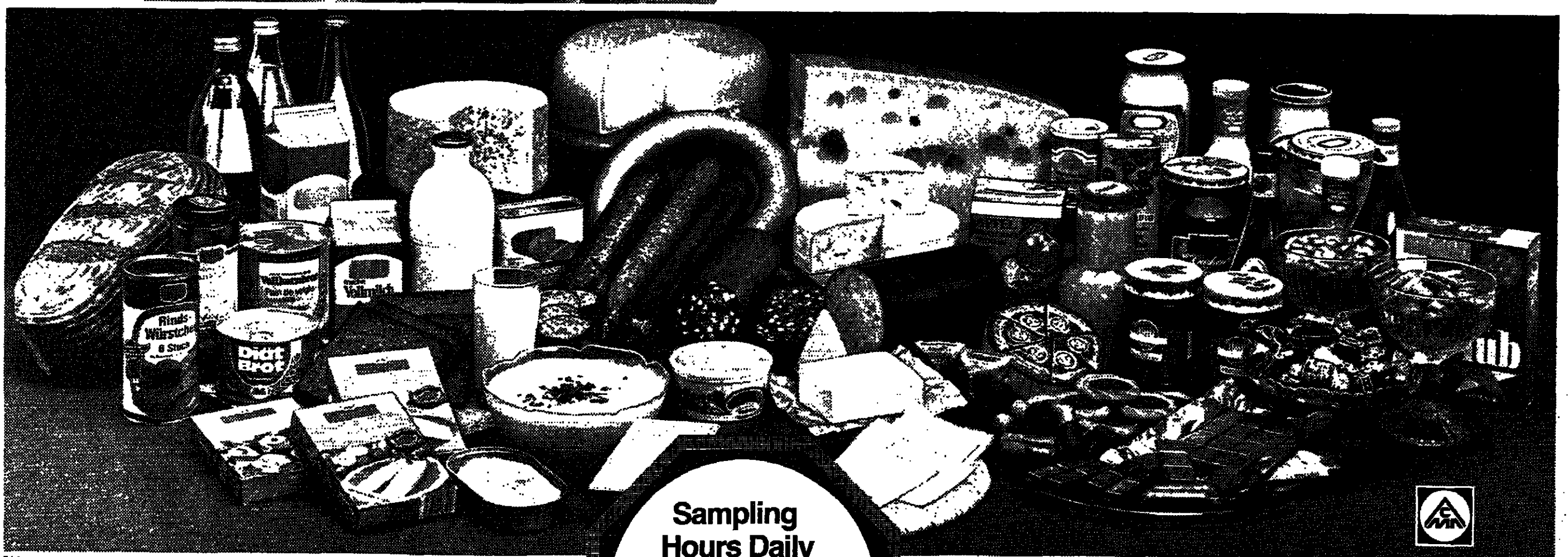
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IMF says spread of economic recovery is paramount

WASHINGTON (R) — The most pressing task facing world policymakers is to ensure that the emerging economic recovery is sustained and broadened, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) said Sunday.

The IMF, in its annual report, said that although world inflation had declined, concern that it could be reignited was deep-seated. "The most pressing task is to ensure that the recovery that is emerging in a number of industrial countries will be non-inflationary and sustainable and will spread to the rest of the world," the report said.

"There are still many industrial and developing countries where inflation remains virulent," it added, "and even in those countries where inflationary pressures have abated, the risk of their resurgence remains."

The IMF report, hammered out in negotiations over many months, is a consensus view of the fund's

146 member-countries, although it was essentially produced by the agency's staff.

IMF considers two changes

The IMF disclosed that its executive board was considering two changes in highly technical areas likely to have an impact on the world's monetary system.

The first concerns the formula countries use in obtaining IMF loans, which is essentially based on the size of their quota, or financial commitment, in the fund.

At present, countries can get loans equal to 150 per cent of their quota per year, to a maximum of 450 per cent over three years.

But some countries, led by the United States, would like to see this reduced because of increasing demand for IMF resources as a result of debt problems in many countries.

A British proposal to cut the access formula to 102 per cent

annually for richer countries and 125 per cent for poorer ones is being hotly debated, monetary sources say.

The board is also considering making more money available to countries in the form of the fund's own international currency, the Special Drawing Right (SDR).

The poorer countries favour such a step, while the United States has generally opposed it because of its possible inflationary impact.

The two proposed changes are expected to be key issues when the IMF and the World Bank hold their joint annual meeting here later this month.

As in the past, the report was critical of large budget deficits run up by the Reagan administration, arguing that a cutback was needed to help reduce interest rates and reinforce the current recovery.

"Measures aimed at avoiding a persistent deficit ... would tend to reduce ... interest rates and bring

about a fundamental improvement in the conditions for sustained economic growth," it said.

Situation remains serious

The report said there were growing signs of an end to the global recession which had helped precipitate last year's threatened default on huge debts by countries such as Mexico and Brazil. But the situation remained serious.

"The economic situation in mid-1983 is a difficult one for developed and developing countries alike," the report said.

The fund had come under enormous pressure from the demands of countries faced with some of the worst economic problems since the great depression before World War II.

"The fund's financial activities rose substantially and the amounts involved surpassed previous high points by a very wide margin," the report said.

In the year which ended on April 30, the IMF had committed about \$26 billion to help countries with serious balance of payments problems due to inherent defects in their economies.

This represented a jump of about \$9 billion from the previous year.

The IMF also committed \$4.2 billion to help countries hit by a reduction in exports and other problems, the report said.

IMF member-countries have tentatively approved a substantial increase in the fund's resources this winter, but this has yet to be approved by national legislatures, including the U.S. Congress.

Meanwhile, European Community (E.C.) finance ministers Saturday ruled out a quick decision on an IMF request for \$3 billion of emergency financing from industrial nations.

French Finance Minister Jacques Delors told journalists after day-long ministerial talks in Kep-

halonia, Greece that any move on the financing would probably have to wait until the IMF annual meeting in Washington.

Earlier, the French minister had voiced optimism that industrial nations would agree to the IMF request during a meeting of central bankers at the Bank for International Settlement (BIS) in Basle on Monday.

But after contacts with several central bankers Saturday he said: "I have the impression that the BIS will not finalise the question on Monday."

The fund, which has drained its resources to bail out debt-ridden nations of Latin America, says it needs \$6 billion to meet its loan commitments for 1983.

Saudi Arabia has agreed to provide half of that amount, but on condition that the industrial countries match its contribution.

U.S. holds up agreement

Senior officials at Saturday's

community talks said a key factor in holding up the agreement on extra finances was the refusal so far of the United States to contribute.

Some community states, particularly West Germany, also felt that the loan should be linked with separate negotiations on the access of poorer countries to IMF funds.

Earlier this year IMF members agreed to boost its basic resources, known as quotas, by about \$33 billion, but the increase will not come into effect before 1984.

The U.S. administration, facing difficulties in getting congressional approval to pay its share of the quota increase, wants to scale down developing countries' access to the new cash.

That view has found some support from Britain and West Germany, but other community states favoured giving poor nations freer access to IMF money.

The officials said key decisions on all these questions were due to be settled at the Washington meeting, and it was difficult to see an agreement on the emergency financing being reached before then.

Soviets suggest gas pipeline to India

NEW DELHI (R) — The Soviet Union has raised the possibility of supplying natural gas to India via a pipeline similar to the one being built to carry gas to Western Europe, the Press Trust of India (PTI) news agency said.

PTI said the idea was suggested at talks in Moscow on Friday between Indian Commerce Minister Vishwanath Pratap Singh and Mr. Nikolai Baibakov, chairman of the Soviet State Planning Committee.

In a report from Moscow, PTI quoted Mr. Baibakov as telling the Indian side the Soviet Union was already committed to supplying Western Europe with gas from Soviet Central Asia by pipeline, and "the day is not far off when we can supply gas to you".

"The fantasy of today can become the fact of tomorrow," he added.

The Soviet Union is one of India's biggest trading partners and one of its main suppliers of imported crude oil.

Latin American oil seminar to study vital legal issues

SANTO DOMINGO, Dominican Republic (OPECNA) — A seminar on the legal aspects of the Latin American petroleum industry is to be held here from Sept. 12 to 16.

OPEC and OIAPE officials are among the international representatives due to attend the event, organised by the Latin American Energy Organisation (Olade), the National Energy Policy Commission (Coener) and the Dominican Republic's technical secretariat.

Olade Executive Secretary Ulises Ramirez underlined the need for a suitable legal framework as a vital component in the Latin American energy cooperation programme to explore and develop the region's "still unassessed" sedimentary basins.

He said in fulfilment of this aim, the seminar would analyse common bases of petroleum legislation, identify the institutional framework within which the industry should develop, and highlight the role of central administrative bodies and state oil companies.

C. America to seek European aid

WASHINGTON (R) — Representatives of six Central American countries will travel to Brussels this week to seek financing from European states and other sources for long-range economic and social programmes for their region.

Delegates of the six countries and representatives from Western Europe, Japan, the United States, Canada and the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) will meet from Sept. 13 to 15.

"These countries will be invited to participate in the effort and to supply funds for the development of programmes in Central America," said Antonio Ortiz Mena, president of the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB).

The IDB is coordinating the meeting at the request of the Central American nations — Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Panama.

Mr. Ortiz Mena said the IDB, the World Bank and the In-

ternational Monetary Fund (IMF) were responsible for economic studies of the six Central American countries to be presented at the conference.

"But the priorities of development programmes are established by each country ... it's their responsibility," Mr. Ortiz Mena said.

The six Central American countries and the donor nations would discuss the priorities and select the projects in which they

could make a contribution.

Mr. Ortiz Mena described the economic situation of the six Central American countries as delicate.

He said they had committed an important part of earnings from future exports to service their foreign debt.

Mr. Ortiz Mena said commercial banks had expressed interest in participating in the meeting to be held at the headquarters of the European Community.

Algeria lives within its means

LONDON — Algerian leaders can be forgiven for affecting a calmer air than most of their Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) or Third World peers. The \$5 cut in the price of crude oil agreed earlier this year could cost the country between \$1 billion-\$2 billion in lost revenue in 1983, but that would not have a dramatic effect on the country's external finances.

Two factors explain why consistent policies over the past decade have significantly reduced Algerian dependence on exports of crude oil.

These exports are unlikely to account for more than 20 per cent of its foreign earnings this year. Crude oil is increasingly being replaced by natural gas, refined products, condensate and liquefied petroleum gas.

The ability of Sonatrach, the state oil and gas monopoly, to tailor its product mix to changing world demand has been a crucial factor in allowing the company to limit the decline in its foreign earnings last year to only 12 per cent — from the record \$14.1 billion in 1981 to \$12.7 billion.

The second factor was the decision taken in 1979 that increased foreign borrowing was no solution

to Algeria's problems. The reappraisal of earlier economic development plans ushered in after President Chadli Benjedid came to power four years ago highlighted a number of problems and brought a shift in emphasis in many sectors.

Its major conclusion was that the previous concentration on investment in heavy industry had resulted in what the new leaders felt was an unacceptably high level of foreign debt.

Algerian borrowers moved from feast to famine.

When Sonatrach raised \$700 million this spring, the first such operation for an Algerian borrower in over three years, the warm reception afforded the loan, despite very fine terms which included a split spread of 1/2-3/4 per cent for eight years with five years' grace, amounted to a vote of confidence.

Algeria has always been very reticent when it comes to publishing debt figures, but reasonably accurate estimates suggest that had foreign borrowing not been halted in 1979 the country today would be travelling the same path to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) which so many other Third World countries have taken in recent months.

The total foreign debt rose to \$24 billion in 1980, \$15 billion of which was drawn down. The total debt is now estimated to have declined to around \$20 billion, of which maybe \$17 billion has been drawn.

This year marks the peak repayment year on the large sums borrowed in the 1970s: \$4.3 billion, a figure which could drive the debt service ratio as a percentage of exports to 37 per cent, if the country's hard currency income declines to \$11.5 billion.

Thereafter repayment declines to \$2.8 billion in 1986. Algeria continues to cut its coat to suit its cloth and not just where foreign borrowing is concerned.

Instructions to slow down certain imports, notably in the consumer goods sector, were issued last summer and total imports this year will amount to no more than Dinars 46 billion (\$9.4 billion), a 5 per cent decline on last year's figures.

Algeria last year ran a balance of payments deficit estimated at \$2.5 billion. It is an article of faith in the current development plan 1980-84 that, rather than additional factories, Algeria needs efficient management of existing industrial

plant.

The need to increase production on the land is also stressed but 10 years of demagogic slogans on the state-run farms and the rapid increase in the population make any turnaround in the agricultural sector an uphill task.

Food imports cost \$2 billion last year, to which must be added \$1 billion of subsidies for staple foods.

Prices of fruit and vegetables are now three to four times what they are in a Western European city.

The authorities do not want to control those prices too closely because they know that it is only by convincing farmers that they can both earn a good living and have a surplus to invest — if they are in the private sector — that there is any hope of increasing production.

Similarly, moves to encourage private sector industry and agriculture are being taken. Under Mr. Chadli's predecessor, Houari Boumediene, private sector industry was held in deep suspicion.

Now, apart from the need to create jobs, there is also a desire to set up factories to create consumer goods which are in short supply. — Financial Times

THE BETTER HALF By Harris

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"You call me names like 'Honey,' 'Cupcake' and 'Sugar'—no wonder I'm always hungry!"

JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

LAMDY
KERPI
EPSOOP
BEPsic

IT MIGHT BE "ILL-GOTTEN."

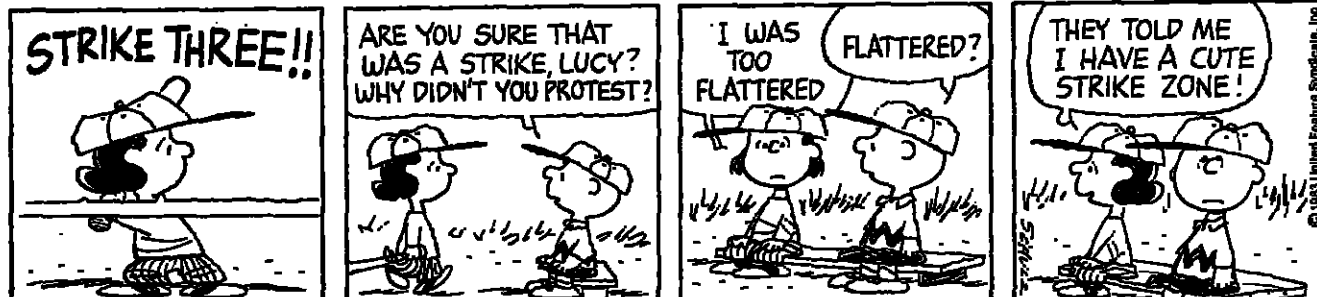
Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here:

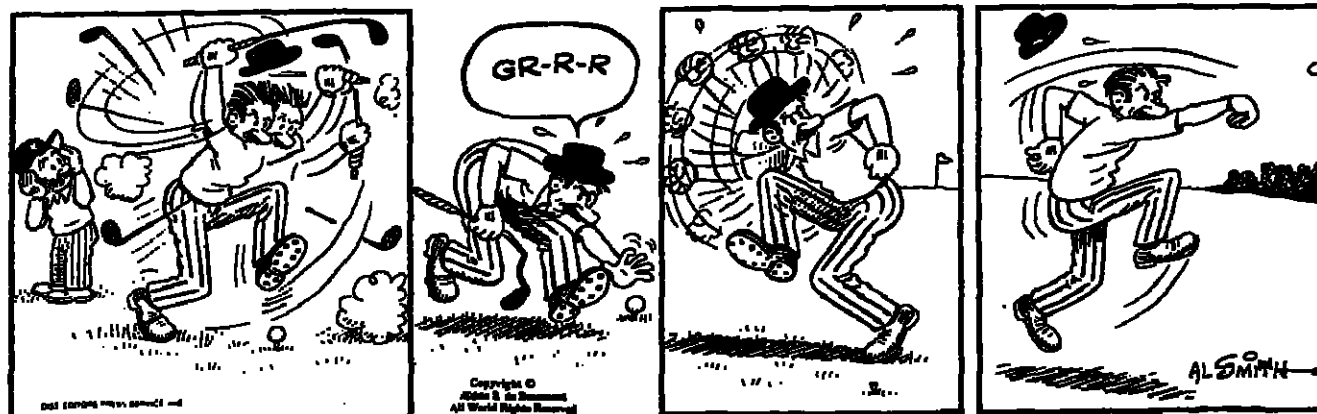
(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: BROOD MOLDY COMPEL NOVICE
Answer: The snob was insulted when the doctor told him he was merely suffering from this—A "COMMON" COLD

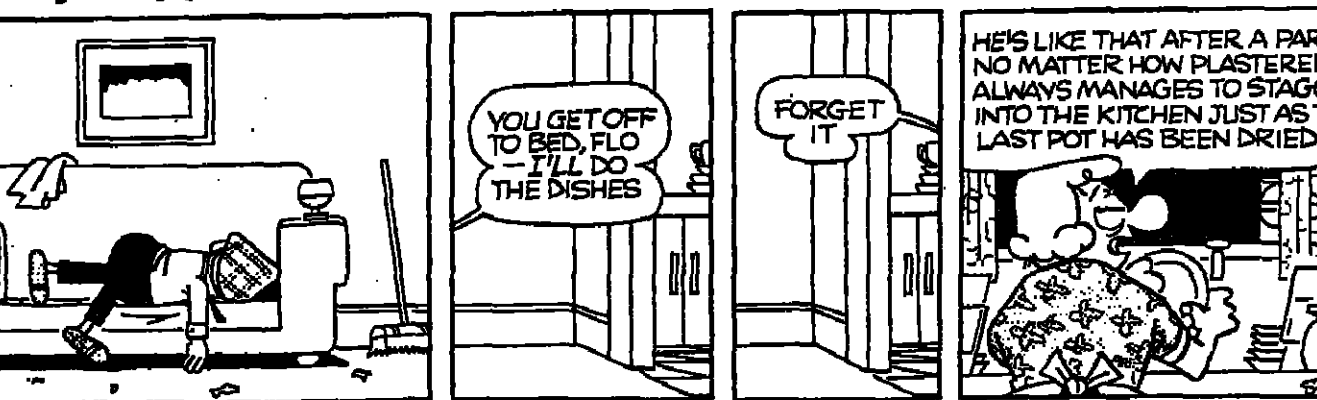
Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



THE Daily Crossword By William Landis

ACROSS	29 Consent	53 TV weekend fare	23 Certain verse
1 Large number	33 Jungfrau, e.g.	56 Olio	25 Was listless
5 Swordfish snout	34 Like a lot	60 Israeli dance	26 Certain parents
10 Sweet meat	37 Loading facility	61 Stew or setter	27 Upper crust
14 Toodle-oo	41 Broad	63 Bread spread	28 Stage fare
15 Climbing plants	42 Anchor position	64 Norwegian slang	29 More appealing
16 "Now—me..."	44 Closet lining	66 Latest word	30 Like some infections
17 Elliptical	46 Matinee time: abbr.	67 Lucre	31 Enlightenment
18 Corker	47 Mariner	68 Randall and Bennett	32 Charters
19 Slangy negative	49 Parton and Madison	69 Remitted	33 Led the pack
20 Headlong	51 Flintstone		34 Rabble
22 Recorded	52 Locale		35 Salsad
24 Bireme			36 Ingredients
25 Newsmen			37 "Portnoy" author
26 Folks			38 Withstand
			39 Unfortunate buys
			40 Partywaist
			41 Boutique
			42 Warsaw native
			43 Spoken
			44 Neighbor of Wisc.
			45 Out of the wind
			46 Stretched
			47 Throw a party
			48 Classical car

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

1. MIAO, 2. DECKED, 3. RATTY, 4. MOLE, 5. FLOID, 6. A WHOLE, 7. ANGLE, 8. LIVEN, 9. RAIN, 10. SKETCH, 11. REPARATIS, 12. SEWING, 13. ESTE, 14. BUSH, 15. PUNY, 16. FLYER, 17. AIN, 18. STAND, 19. HAP, 20. MAIN, 21. PAR, 22. RINE, 23. WALT, 24. SE, 25. EAT, 26. ONES, 27. DEMI, 28. SPAT, 29. BUR, 30. PAST, 31. ISSUE, 32. AINE, 33. CABAL, 34. AIAN, 35. WER, 36. ITANE, 37. KITNE, 38. BRY, 39. ALAITE, 40. EBOI

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WORLD

Soviet pilot tells how he shot down S. Korean 747

MOSCOW (R) — A Soviet pilot related calmly on state television how he carried out orders to shoot down a South Korean civil airliner with 269 people on board after it intruded into Soviet airspace in the Far East.

The pilot, who was not identified by name, said in a filmed interview that he had fired four bursts of tracer warning shells when the Boeing 747 passed over the Soviet island of Sakhalin but received no response.

"He continued to fly on the same course, at the same height and I received an order, a precise and definite order," the pilot said.

"After I was ordered to terminate the flight, I fulfilled the order." During the interview, shown on the main state television news programme Saturday, the pilot was seen slouched in an armchair at an airbase on Sakhalin dressed casually in a brown leather jacket and white slacks.

Looking weary but responding to all questions from the interviewer, he declared he was convinced he was dealing with a plane on a spying mission and said nothing about the number of civilians on board.

State television showed brief interviews with two other pilots involved in the pursuit of the airliner after it flew over the militarily sensitive Kamchatka Peninsula and on to Sakhalin on Sept. 1. The pilot from Kamchatka insisted the plane had been flying without navigation lights and that even lights from portholes had not been visible.

Second pilot from Sakhalin said the behaviour of the plane and the route it took over a missile base had convinced him it was either on a reconnaissance mission or was a bomber.

"If it had been up to me, I would not have hesitated, it would have turned out just the same — I would now have let this aircraft pass," he told the interviewer.

The interviews were originally offered to Western television companies on Thursday but withdrawn at the last minute, apparently when the authorities decided to await a news conference given on Friday by chief of staff Nikolai Ogarkov.

The three interviews omitted comment on some of the vital issues surrounding the Soviet decision to destroy the airliner.

The pilots made no mention of any attempt to contact the airliner by radio, although Moscow has insisted they issued orders to land on the international emergency frequency.

They also implied that weather conditions were good, saying the tracer shells were visible for many kilometres.

Up until now Moscow had said conditions were poor. Washington said they were fine and argued that this should have enabled the fighter pilots to identify the Boeing 747 as a civilian craft.

The television interview offered the Soviet public a very rare insight into the working of the country's defence forces.

As Moscow has revealed more details of the airliner incident over the past week, ordinary citizens have been given more information on Soviet military operations than over the past few years.

In the meantime the official media have maintained a barrage of commentary insisting the affair was entirely the fault of the United States, accused of sending a commercial airliner on a reconnaissance mission.

Woman's body washed ashore on Hokkaido

TOKYO (R) — The legless body of a woman, believed to have been a passenger aboard a Korean airliner shot down by Soviet fighters, was washed ashore early Sunday on Japan's main northern island of Hokkaido, police said.

It was the second body to be found off the Japanese coast since the Korean Air Lines Boeing 747 with 269 people aboard was shot down near the Soviet island of Sakhalin 11 days ago.

Police said the corpse, found in Abashiri, northeastern Hokkaido, appeared to be that of a foreign woman. Both legs were missing.

Officials said about 200 items apparently from the destroyed jumbo jet had been found during the last few days. The search for more debris was still going on in waters around Moneron Island, to the west of Sakhalin, to the Sea of Okhotsk and along the northern

Hokkaido coast.

On Friday, a Japanese fishing boat found the body of a child aged between six and 11 off Hokkaido. An autopsy showed a fragment of metal was lodged in the child's brain and glass splinters had pierced the chest.

An identification card for a Canadian woman passenger on the Korean flight was found Sunday on a beach near Monbetsu in

northern Hokkaido, police said.

The card carried the name of Mary Jane Hendrie of Ottawa. Her birth date was given as Sept. 13, 1957, the colour of her eyes as blue and her height as 5 feet 4 inches (1.63 metres).

The nationality, name and birth date on the card matched those of a Canadian woman on the passenger list of the downed airliner, police said.

Filipinos rally around emotional anthem after murder of Aquino

CEBU, Philippines (R) — A two-verse anthem to lost freedom, sung with clenched fists raised in the air, is making a big hit in the Philippines following the murder of opposition leader Benigno Aquino.

The song called "Bayan Ko" (my country) has been heard in protest marches, demonstrations, meetings of opposition leaders and even in Catholic Church services. It highlights what critics of President Ferdinand Marcos have described as "a deepening resentment against the government."

The lyrics of the song reverberated on the streets of Manila last month. Hundreds of thousands of people kept up the refrain for about 12 hours along the 27-kilometre route from the church to the cemetery where Sen.

Aquino was buried.

"Our beautiful country hopes to be free, even the birds have the freedom to fly..." the song goes. The song, identified mainly with radicals in recent years, has been translated into the several languages of the Philippines' 71 provinces spread over more than 7,000 islands.

The song's composer is not known but the original lyrics have been retained in translation. Printed copies have been distributed all over the country by Sen. Aquino's followers.

It echoes a familiar lament of the political opposition — that people have not known the meaning of democracy since Mr. Marcos imposed martial law in 1972. Musically-inclined Filipinos attached great importance to the

song after the government radio, and television refused to broadcast it, despite its growing popularity.

It has become a symbol of protest and Filipinos sing it with gusto and much feeling. Many people were seen singing the words with tears streaming down their faces during Sen. Aquino's funeral.

Although far from a battle-cry, its sombre and intense tune now represents Sen. Aquino's political aims before he was killed — to unite a fragmented opposition and to launch a non-violent campaign against Mr. Marcos.

One opposition leader said "Bayan Ko" had become to Filipinos what "We Shall Overcome" was to millions of young Americans in the 1960s.

Press denies China's drive against crime is political

PEKING (R) — An official Peking magazine Sunday dismissed speculation that China's current nationwide war against serious crime would turn into a political movement.

The ongoing crackdown... has led some people around the world to speculate that this might flare into a political campaign. But the action is to all intents and purposes, part of the regular work of the people's republic," the Beijing (Peking) Weekly said.

There had been fears that the state of mass arrests and executions could evolve into a much wider political campaign, possibly also affecting Chinese contacts with foreigners.

However, in the last month, reports in the press, conversations with Chinese and with foreign travellers in China indicate that the crime war is exclusively directed at a serious urban problem of murder, rape and violent robbery.

Measures have been taken to give the police and courts wider powers of arrest and punishment. Minister of public security Liu Fuzhi has said that punishment should be swift and severe.

The magazine dismissed the notion that the troubles were due to disaffected, unemployed youth. It placed the blame on the general anarchy and ultra-leftism rampant during the 10 years of the Cultural Revolution from 1966.

Most middle-aged Chinese agree with this assessment, believing that people who grew up during the Cultural Revolution were imbued with a contempt for accepted social mores, their elders and education in general.

He became prime minister in 1966 after Hendrik Verwoerd was assassinated and held the post for 12 years. In 1978 Mr. Vorster was made state president, a largely ceremonial post, but resigned the following year amid a scandal involving the misuse of millions of dollars for South Africa's information services.

He was supposed to exercise the right of self-determination in so-called tribal homelands, a policy embarked upon in earnest during Mr. Vorster's tenure.

Mr. Vorster refined the South African racial policy of apartheid, or separate development as he preferred to call it. He began the massive resettlement of millions of blacks to the homelands, remote rural areas which are politically independent of Pretoria.

A recent study estimated that three million people have been forcibly relocated under the policy begun by Mr. Vorster and another 2.5 million are threatened with forced removals to the impoverished homelands.

They are supposed to exercise the right of self-determination in so-called tribal homelands, a policy embarked upon in earnest during Mr. Vorster's tenure.



BAD NEWS FOR PINOCHET: Protesters against the military rule of Chilean President Augusto Pinochet rampage through a Santiago street Saturday afternoon after police charged into a

cemetery, attacking a huge crowd attending the funeral of eight people who have died in protests so far (A.P. wirephoto)

Portuguese leader to visit U.S.

LISBON (R) — President Antonio Ramalho Eanes begins the first-ever official visit to the United States by a Portuguese head of state when he arrives in Washington for a six-day tour next Wednesday.

Diplomats here believe an early agreement on continued U.S. use of the strategic air base of Lajes in the Azores Islands in the mid-Atlantic will be one of the main points of discussion in meetings with President Reagan and U.S. government leaders.

After Portuguese-U.S. talks here in July the foreign ministry said major differences remained, but contacts would be maintained and the points at issue reviewed this month.

Foreign Minister Jaime Gama, who discussed the matter in Madrid with Secretary of State George Shultz last week, told reporters Portugal would not consider any American request for enlarged facilities in its territory until agreement on extending the Lajes accord was concluded.

President Eanes is due to see Mr. Shultz in Washington before he meets Mr. Reagan in the White House next Thursday and will also have a working luncheon at the Pentagon with Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger, officials said.

The Lajes base is vital to the U.S. as a refuelling stop between America and the Middle East, Africa, and Europe. It was at its busiest during the 1973 Middle

East war when it was used as a stopover for the American airlift of supplies to Israel.

The previous Lajes agreement, which ran out last February, provided \$140 million in military aid and grants for the development of the Azores, many of whose citizens have emigrated to the United States.

Following his stay in Washington, President Eanes will spend three days in New York where he will meet members of the Portuguese community and Portuguese businessmen.

He will also confer with congressional leaders and have lunch with United Nations Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar.

Airliner, Lebanon lead Athens agenda

ATHENS (R) — The Soviet destruction of a South Korean airliner and its implications for East-West relations and the situation in Lebanon are expected to dominate a European Community foreign ministers' meeting in Athens Monday.

Most of the 10 ministers, who met last week in Madrid in the shadow of the airliner's loss, will argue that what they regard as Moscow's prevarication over the incident creates doubts about Soviet credibility in general, diplomats said.

All community states except France, Greece and Ireland — which is not a NATO member — agreed at a NATO meeting on Friday to ban flights of the Soviet airline Aeroflot to and from their countries for two weeks from Sept. 15 in protest at the Soviet action.

But even West Germany, more outspoken over the incident than

some of its allies, says the United States should continue to press for an accord at U.S.-Soviet arms talks in Geneva.

France's Claude Cheysson, who has rejected sanctions but made some of the toughest verbal condemnations of Moscow over the airliner, should get a sympathetic hearing for his idea that the incident calls for a change in world aviation rules.

France will be looking for support for its proposal of a ban on firing on civilian aircraft in any circumstances and of better communications between civilian and military aircraft, to be raised at session of the Montreal-based International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) on Thursday.

Diplomats said the irritation felt by West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher at Mr. Haralambopoulos' refusal to condemn Moscow over the airliner, which has blocked a unanimous

Community censure, could make for some tense moments Monday.

Lebanese issue

Ministers will also consider the fighting that has erupted between Druze militiamen and government troops in Lebanon, where three Community members — France, Italy and Britain — have joined the United States in a peace-keeping force.

Greece, whose strong support for the Arab cause marks it out from its partners, is keen to start a community initiative in Lebanon, but other members would be against such a move unless there was a clear chance of success, diplomats said.

Ministers will look at the possibilities for joint Community pressure on Syria to help end the fighting, but diplomats acknowledge the prospects are limited.

S. Africans to test Vorster's legacy

CAPE TOWN (R) — Former South African Prime Minister John Vorster died Saturday night as the white-ruled republic considered whether to approve sweeping governmental reform proposals which he helped initiate.

Mr. Vorster, 67, was admitted to hospital with a lung infection and emphysema last Monday and developed a blood clot in one lung.

He became prime minister in 1966 after Hendrik Verwoerd was assassinated and held the post for 12 years. In 1978 Mr. Vorster was made state president, a largely ceremonial post, but resigned the following year amid a scandal involving the misuse of millions of dollars for South Africa's information services.

White South Africans will decide on part of his legacy when they vote in a referendum on Nov. 2 on whether to accept proposals to provide limited power-sharing to Indians and coloureds (the South African term for people of mixed race).

As prime minister in 1977, Mr. Vorster helped formulate a general plan for a tricameral parliament to give Indians and coloureds a role in government.

The exact proposal which was formulated by Mr. Vorster's successor, present Prime Minister P.W. Botha, does not provide any governmental role for the country's blacks who make up more than 70 per cent of the nation's population.

Representatives of other Christian churches in Austria at the official residence of the Austrian prime minister, Cardinal Franz Koenig, and reaffirmed the Vatican's desire for church unity and communion.

He praised the Austrian Church for ecumenical efforts beyond its frontiers to build a bridge on which East and West, North and South could meet.

Cardinal Koenig returned to this theme at the opening of the mass, saying he hoped Catholics in neighbouring communist Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia would join in recalling Europe's common historical foundations.

The Pope, speaking in German, said: "Marriage and the family are in great danger today. This means great suffering for many people — for husbands and wives, and even more for their children, but ultimately for all of society."

He spoke of a crisis of the family which "seems to be rooted above all in a wrong conception of freedom," adding: "These negative tendencies are yet fostered by public opinion which calls in question the very institution of marriage and the family and seeks to justify other forms of living together."

"Though many profess that the family is of crucial importance to society, far too little is still being done to protect it actively."

The pontiff said rapid technological and economic progress and rapidly rising living standards had brought fundamental changes in highly-developed nations.

"Proud self-confidence made many of them turn away from their ingrained belief that God was the cause and object of all being. God, it seemed to them, had become expendable."

"But this self-confident exodus, this rejection of God, was soon followed by great disillusionment coupled with fear — fear of the future, fear of the capabilities man has acquired, indeed fear of man himself."

NEWS IN BRIEF

7 Irish charged on informer's word

BELFAST, Northern Ireland (R) — Seven men appeared in court charged with various crimes on the evidence of the latest Irish Republican guerrilla to turn police informer. The seven were among 18 arrested after Robert Lean, said by police sources to be a former second in command of the Irish Republican Army (IRA) in Belfast, joined a list of some 30 guerrillas who have turned informers in recent months. A detective told the court Lean had been promised immunity from prosecution and his statements would be the only evidence against the accused. Asked if the informer would have faced a murder charge if he had not been given immunity, he said: "I am not sure."

Indian satellite hitch corrected

NEW DELHI (R) — Indian space scientists have corrected a hitch in the country's new communications satellite, launched from the U.S. shuttle Challenger at the end of August. A spokesman at the Indian Space Centre in Bangalore said Sunday the satellite's solar panel into operation Saturday after tilting it towards the sun. The correction of the fault was greeted with sighs of relief at the space centre. The failure of the satellite's predecessor, INSAT-One A, last year marked a serious setback to India's space effort. INSAT-One B is an advanced satellite made by Ford Aerospace to Indian specifications. It is designed to relay telephone and television signals across India and provide weather information.

U.S. serious crime drops by 3 per cent

WASHINGTON (R) — Serious crime in the United States dropped by three per cent last year compared to 1981, the first significant decline since 1977, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) reported Sunday. But the FBI said aggravated assault offences, amounting for more than half the amount of violent crime, increased by one per cent. The number of arrests, mostly for drunken driving, rose by two per cent, and was 13 per cent above the 1978 total. Police made an estimated 1.8 million arrests for drunken driving last year, the agency said.

Brother, sister dig up father's body

SPOTSVYLVANIA, Virginia (R) — A brother and sister dug up the body of their murdered father to remove his gold teeth because they believed they were engraved with a secret Swiss bank account number, police said. The father, retired Marine Capt. John Stanley Gavis, was shot dead five years ago by another of his six sons. The boy, then aged 14, also fatally wounded his other brothers. Police said John Gavis, 28, and his 24-year-old sister Julia were arrested Saturday. They said the pair took the teeth to a jeweller and asked him to find the engravings but he alerted police instead. The son who killed Capt. Gavis at his home here in March 1978 was found "not innocent" by a juvenile court. He was detained briefly and now lives in Texas.

Japan boasts of 1,354 centenarians

TOKYO (R) — Japan, which boasts the longest life expectancy in the world for both sexes, will have 1,354 centenarians at the end of this month, 154 more than at the same time last year, according to a recent government report.

'Unhealthy' tapes found in Peking

PEKING (R) — A Peking factory is under investigation for recording large numbers of "unhealthy" popular music tapes and undermining the morals of Chinese young people, a city newspaper reported. The Peking Daily said the factory had copied tapes of Western pop music as well as engaging a local singer to record for it, in violation of regulations banning the production of "reactionary and obscene" recordings. The factory had this year alone recorded more than 300,000 such tapes, which were highly popular on the black market in Peking and other cities, it added.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
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DEAR MR. GOREN

Q.—From time to time, you mention in your column that a two-bid is no longer forcing to game; that, if opener simply rebids his suit after a negative response, responder may pass if he has a hopeless hand. Would you mind explaining the logic behind this change in methods that have stood the test of time.—R. Marks, Brooklyn, N.Y.

(This question has been awarded the weekly prize.) A.—When you teach bridge, or anything else for that matter, to beginners, you tend to state everything in black and white—to present hard and fast rules, wherever possible. This approach makes things easier to remember and simplifies the game for the student.

However, treating a two-bid as a game force presented a problem in a number of hands. Consider the case where opener had a very strong hand but not quite enough to guarantee game in hand—he needed a smidgeon of help from partner. If he opened the hand with one of a suit, there was a great danger that partner would pass on a hand that would make game a cakewalk. Alternatively, if he opened with a demand bid partner would dutifully press on to game without the vestige of a trick and, as a result, opener would go down one because he started out with only nine tricks in his own hand. Examine these two hands:

a) ♠AKQJxx b) ♠x

♠Ax ♠AKJ
♥AKx ♠AKQJxx
♦xx ♠AQJ

Neither of these hands can guarantee game opposite a bust. Hand a) has only nine tricks at a spade contract, and the club suit is wide open so no trump is out of the question. While hand b) has ten tricks, the prime suit is a minor and you need 11 for game.

Yet obviously, both of these hands can make game opposite a hand that would be nowhere near a positive response to a one-bid. With the first hand, you need as little as the queen of diamonds or a doubleton in partner's hand to assure game. The queen of hearts or a doubleton will do it with the second hand. In addition, if you find partner with a club stopper on the first hand, or a spade stopper on the second, three no trump should be laid down.

Experts recognized this problem years ago, and their solution was to permit the bidding to pass below game in certain situations where responder had a yarborough. But the hand has to be absolutely useless. As we point out in a quiz question this week, even three trumps and a ruffing value are enough to warrant a raise to game.

As a result of this change in method, another important principle has developed. If the demand bidder has game in hand, he cannot afford to make a simple rebid in his own suit over a negative response. He must either bid a new suit or jump to game himself.

Moscow says Manila could harm relations

MANILA (R) — The Soviet Union has warned the Philippines that relations between the two countries could be harmed by reaction in Manila to the downing of the South Korean airliner in Soviet airspace 10 days ago, informed sources said Sunday.

They said a Philippines envoy in Moscow was called to the foreign ministry last Tuesday and told that the Soviet Union "deplores recent anti-Soviet propaganda permeating Philippine media, threats against the safety of Soviet embassy staff in Manila and demonstrations in front of the embassy which had the permission of local authorities."

The sources said Philippines vice-consul Andres Mosquera was told by a senior official of the ministry's Far East desk of "serious developments in Philippine-Soviet political relations due to the recent incident involving a Korean Air Lines plane."

The sources said they were surprised at the tone of the Soviet statement, especially since Manila had expressed "utmost distress" at the shooting down of the airliner, called for a thorough inquiry and demanded reparations for the families of the 27 Filipinos among the 269 people on board.

U.S. day of mourning

WASHINGTON (R) — The United States held a national day of mourning Sunday for the 269 people killed when Soviet fighters shot down a South Korean civilian airliner.

President Reagan proclaimed the day, a symbolic action historically reserved for deaths of national leaders, saying: "This was a crime against humanity that must never be forgotten, here or throughout the world."